THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 53—No. 7. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, February 15, 1871. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors o this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

JOHN MOORE, *Druggist* and dealer in paints, oils, pure medical Wines and Liquors, Glassware, Lamps and Fancy Goods; Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. [sep2:1y

J. D. FAST, Dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars. [sep2:1y

HENRY MENZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. [sep2:1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andreesen, Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. [sep2:1y

S. J. ANDERSON, Dealer in the improved Wilson Shuttle, Sewing Machine, Main st. See card in another column. sep2:1y

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., Dealer in Millinery Goods & Trimmings; cor 3d st. and Diamond. sep2:1y

JAMES MOORE, Grocery & Restaurant. Choice Teas, Best Coffees, Tobacco and Cigars, Confectionery and Vegetables. Main st. sep2:1y

O. R. ANSHUTZ, Dealer in Tinware, Stoves, Grates, &c. West end 3d st. sep2:1y

W. W. DEVERE, Insurance agent, Beaver, Pa. Call and get your property insured. oc6:1y

PITTSBURGH.

J. MORGANSTERN, Dealer in Boots & Shoes, No 56 Market St. Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14:1y

CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Post Office. Publishers of the "Real Estate Register," sent free. Pittsburgh. [sep14:1y

J. RENDERSON & BROS., Wholesale Druggists, 205 Liberty St. Pittsburgh. sep14:1y

J. D RAMALEY'S ART PARLOR, 24 Fifth Avenue, (near Market St.) Pittsburgh. [sep14:1y

S. A. CLARKE & CO., Bookseilers and Stationers, 119 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14:1y

JOSEPH HORNE & CO, 77 & 79 Market st., Pittsburgh—Importers and dealers in Notions, Trimmings, Hosiery, White Goods, &c. [sep14:1y

BRYMER & BROTHERS, French and American Confectioners. Dealers in nuts, fruits, &c. 126, 128, 130 Wood St. Pittsburgh. [sep14:1y

E. MOORE, Dealer in choice Teas, Coffees & Family Groceries. No 30 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14:1y

JOHN BIGGERT & SON, Dealers in the New Wood Family Sewing Machines. 116 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14:1y

OLIVER MCCLINTOCK & CO., Dealers in Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c. Special rates to Clergy, 23 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14:1y

E. Successor to M. HOFFER, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silver ware. No 16 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh. [sep14:1y

W. A. EVANS, House and Sign Painter; writes to order Show Cards for every business.—No. 7 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep21:3y

V. C. FILLER, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Furniture and Chairs—Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak. 45 Stillwheld st. [oct5:1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

GEO. F. SIEMON, Bakery & Confectionery, 11 st. street. Special attention given to weddings and balls. [sep14:1y

S. J. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailor, 5 Broadway, New Brighton. See adv [sep14:1y

M. WHISLER, Dentist, Broadway, New Brighton. [sep14:1y

K. NOSS, Photographer, Wilson's Block, Broadway. Best photographs from the smallest negatives. [sep14:1y

WINTER & BEDISON, Jewelers and Tobacconists, Broadway, N. Brighton. [sep14:1y

J. HOERTER, Groceries, Queensware and Household Goods. Broadway. [sep14:1y

EVAN PUGH, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Blinds, Books, Stationery & Notions; Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. [sep21:1y

SCHIFF & STEINFELD, Dealers in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods & Notions; Merchant Tailors & Clothiers, Broadway. oct12:1y

BEAVER FALLS.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Dealer in Improved Howe Sewing Machines. Main St., Beaver Falls. sep14:1y

MRS. K. KING.—Dry Goods, Queensware and Millinery, corner of Main and Baker streets, Beaver Falls. sep14:1y

KENDALL & TANNEY, Artists & Fresco Painters; also, House and Sign Painters, Main St., Beaver Falls. sep14:1y

S. J. ANDERSON, Dealer in the improved Wilson Shuttle, Sewing Machine, Main st. See card in another column. sep2:1y

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., Dealer in Millinery Goods & Trimmings; cor 3d st. and Diamond. sep2:1y

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O. R. ANSHUTZ, Dealer in Tinware, Stoves, Grates, &c. West end 3d st. sep2:1y

W. W. DEVERE, Insurance agent, Beaver, Pa. Call and get your property insured. oc6:1y

BRIDGEWATER.

A. BREHM, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver Ware, Spectacles, &c. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. [feb25:'71y

DANIEL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. None but experienced workmen employed. Shop on Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. feb27:1y

JAMES PORTER, Tinner. Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge st, Bridgewater. [sep14:1y

C. BLATTNER, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. sep14:1y

C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Trimmings. Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. sep14:1y

J. H. DOHERTY, Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Bridge Street, Bridgewater. sep14:1y

HANAUSH, Millinery, Trimmings & Notions —Bridge st., Bridgewater. sep14:1y

F. WEINMAN, Manufacture of Boots and Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater. [sep14:1y

MRS. BRUEN, Gentlemen's Clothing cleansed and pressed. Water St. above Bridge. [sep14:1y

JOHN WOODRUFF, Marble Cutter; Monuments & Tombstones of all descriptions made to order. E. Market and Water streets. [sep14:1y

J. STILES & CO Grocories, Queensware, Window Glass, Flour, Feed & Country Produce, Dunlap's corner, Bridge St. Bridgewater. [sep14:1y

HIRAM MEANOR, Dealer in Monongahela Coal. Orders left at J. B. Clark's, in Beaver, and at Smith's Drug Store, in Bridgewater, will be promptly attended to. Cash on delivery—Lowest price. Yard—McDonald's Point. sep28:1y

ROCHESTER.

EDMUND GROTZ, Gunsmith. New work, of the best material, made to order. All work warranted. Repairing neatly done. Prices Low. Adam St., Rochester. jan5:1y

WILL SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. [sep14:1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in all Furniture of all kinds. Brighton st., above Pine Alley Factory. Second st. [sep14:1y

JOHN KARCHER, Baker and Confectionary. Water st., Rochester, Pa. [sep14:1y

INGRAHAM BOYD, Wagon & Carriage Maker, Railroad st., Rochester, Pa [sep14:1y

SAMUEL C. HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. [sep14:1y

DRS. SWINANS, Electrical Physician; Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, corner of Diamond and Bridge sts., Rochester. [sep14:1y

SPEVERER & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, Boot and Shoe Nails, Cor. Water & James sts.

G. FREDERICK, Baker and Confectioner.—Wedding Cakes and Ice Cream furnished promptly. On Diamond, Rochester. [sep14:1y

FOR SALE by A. KNAPP, Headquarters for foreign & domestic Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods generally. Water street, Rochester, Pa [sep14:1y

MELLER & CO., Contractors and Builders, M. manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c. Deal in Lumber Lath &c Rochester. [sep14:1y

SCOFF, BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to C. W. Lukins & Co., Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lumber, Lath & Shingles, Rochester. sep28:1y

POWERS LIVERY STABLE & COAL YARD, between R. R. station and Ohio river. oct6:1y

SCHROPP CHAS., Manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Roofing, Spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st. oct13:1y

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House. Good accommodations and good stabling. Near R. R. Depot. oct20:1y

J. D. MILLER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Store on the Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct26:1y

J. WALTER & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Wagons, Coaches, Buggies, Spring-wagons, Sulkies, &c. Blacksmithing and horseshoeing done in the best manner, Rochester, Pa. no6:1y

LIVERPOOL, O.

M. S. HILL, Druggist, Walnut st., near R. R. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. feb25:1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN THORNLEY, Manufacturer of the Great Republic Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable Station top and oven. Fallston, Pa.

ALBERT RUSSELL, Stones are Manufacturer. Orders promptly attended to. Vanport, Pa. Post office address—Beaver, Pa. feb27:1y

HAVING Permanently located in the village of Bellefonte, Pa., for the purpose of practicing Medicine, I respectfully tender my professional services to the citizens of said village and vicinity. Those in residence, opposite Eagle Hotel, where I shall always be found, will be promptly attended. All calls will receive immediate and careful attention. A. V. CUNNINGHAM, M. D. sep28:1y

J. LINNENBRINK, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Periodicals and Stationery. Watches and Jewelry repaired. Agent for the WEED Sewing Machine, Rochester Pa. jy13:6m

J. H. McCREERY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. *Third Street, Beaver, Pa.* Office below the Court House, Beaver, Pa. jy27:1y

BANKING-HOUSE. THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.

THOS. M'CREERY, *Cashier.*
J. F. BRAVO, J. B. ANGEL,
J. H. M'CREERY.

Interest paid on time deposits. Prompt attention given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for good and reliable Companies. [may1:tf

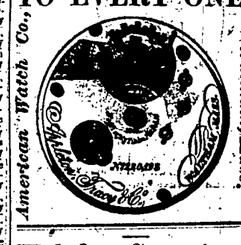
J. S. McCUTT, M. D., having permanently located in Beaver, would respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and surrounding country. Special attention given to the treatment of female diseases. Surgery done with a skilful hand. Office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court House. sep28:1866m

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. sep19:1y

Gold & Silver Watches.

IMPORTANT

TO EVERY ONE!



Holiday Greeting!

Grand Display OF

Christmas - Presents!!!!

Gents' Gold Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches.
New Chains and Bracelets.
Necklaces and Lockets.
Fine Gold Jewelry.
Gold and Silver-Headed Canes.
Gold Spectacles & Eye-Glasses.

Sterling Silver-Ware
[A Splendid Stock.]

Parian and Bronze Ware.

FANCY GOODS.

Prices Lower than Ever.

E. P. ROBERTS,

No. 16 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

All are invited to call, when in the city, and examine our Holiday Goods without feeling under any obligation to buy. Don't fail to come and see the Grand Display. oct26:3m:chdec1

Miscellaneous.

Instant Relief For The Asthma.

Having been afflicted with that terrible complaint—completely unfitting me for business for weeks at a time—for the last twelve years, and at last found a remedy that gives

Instant and Complete Relief,

have concluded to have it prepared for sale, so that others similarly afflicted can receive the benefit of it, assuring them that

It will do all, and more than all promised for it;

and, that persons once using, will never be without it.

As numerous others who have used it can testify.

Can be had at the Drug Store of WILLIAM H. BUECHLING, Rochester, Pa., or will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of one dollar, and ten cents to pay postage. CHAS. B. HURST. nov16,'70:1y] Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

WANTED:—A General Agent for Beaver county, for the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Liberal inducements to the right man. For terms and circulars, address Smith, Roberts & Hollingshead, Managers, South-east corner 5th and Walnut streets, Philadelp'a. [nov9:6t

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla Cloths,
Woollen Shawls

Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton Flannels,
Jeconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in bbls and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Spices, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Grain and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, In great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powde and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec21'70:1y.—1y7chgd.

Iron City College.

The Most Complete Business College in the United States,

Affording facilities for acquiring a thorough practical business education, possessed by no other School in the country.

Since its Incorporation in 1855, nearly Sixteen Thousand Students, representatives from every State in the Union, have attended here.

New sections enter at any time, and receive private instruction throughout the entire course.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, on addressing

SMITH & COWLEY, Principals, PITTSBURGH, Pa. jan19:1y.

Dentistry.

DR. J. MURPHY, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons.—He uses the best materials

manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial. feb2:1y

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANNILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED

AND SOLD AT

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

Rags taken in exchange. [sep19,'69:tf

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after Dec'r. 4th, 1870. Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows,—[Train leaving Chicago at 3.35, P. M., leaves daily.] [Trains leaving Pittsburgh at 5.55 P. M., leave daily.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	12.55 AM	10.55 AM	7.10 AM	2.20 PM
Rochester	2.23	12.30 PM	8.40	4.23
Salem	....	....	....	....
Alliance	5.05	3.00	11.45	7.00
Canton	....	....	....	....
Massillon	....	....	....	....
Orrville	6.54	4.45	12.42 PM	8.38
Wooster	....	....	....	....
Mansfield	8.03	6.52	2.23	10.12
Crestline { A	9.35	7.25	3.00	11.05
Crestline { D	10.05	7.45	3.55 AM	11.10
Bucyrus	....	....	....	....
Upper Sandusky	....	....	....	....
Forest	11.27	9.20	7.25	1.25 AM
Lima	1.26 PM	11.00	9.08	3.25
Van Wert	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	3.30	1.35 AM	1.45	5.50
Columbia	....	....	....	....
Warsaw	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	4.30	3.57	2.25 PM	6.50
Valparaiso	....	....	....	....
Chicago	7.20	7.00	5.55	9.30

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Chicago	9.00 AM	9.15 PM	8.50 AM	9.00 PM
Valparaiso	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	1.05 PM	9.05	9.50	12.55 AM
Warsaw	....	....	....	....
Columbia	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	3.25	1.25	12.00 PM	2.30
Van Wert	....	....	....	....
Lima	4.59	2.53 AM	2.25	3.40
Forest	5.08	3.43	4.13	4.07
Upper Sandusky	....	....	....	....
Bucyrus	....	....	....	....
Crestline { A	6.30	4.20	6.00	5.05
Crestline { D	6.50	4.40	6.30 AM	5.25
Mansfield	7.17	5.00	6.40	10.05
Wooster	....	....	....	....
Orrville	8.06	6.54	8.15	11.55
Massillon	....	....	....	....
Canton	....	....	....	....
Alliance	10.15	8.50	11.30	1.30 PM
Salem	....	....	....	....
Rochester	12.55 AM	11.05	2.25 PM	3.37
Pittsburgh	1.55	12.15 PM	3.45	4.40

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 5.30 p. m; New Castle, 6.05 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 8.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7.00 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 10.44a. m. Youngstown, 10.30. a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6.30 a. m; New Castle, 7.30 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 3.00 p. m; arrives New Castle, 6.45 p.m.

F. H. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after May 29th 1870, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM	
Cleveland	8.45 AM	11.55 PM	3.30 PM	
Euclid Street	....	....	....	
Hudson	9.55	1.25	5.10	
Ravenna	10.30	1.55	5.40	
Alliance	11.20	2.35	6.30	
Bayard	1.02 PM	3.03		
Wellsville	1.35	4.20		

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM	
Wellsville	9.00 AM	5.05 PM		
Bayard	10.35	6.38		
Alliance	11.10	7.15	7.25 AM	
Ravenna	12.00 PM	8.01	8.15	
Hudson	12.53	8.34	8.55	
Euclid Street	....	....	....	
Cleveland	2.10	9.45	10.10	

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXP'S	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45 AM	....	2.20 PM	4.10 PM
Bridgeport	5.55	....	2.10	4.20
Steubenville	7.00	....	3.15	5.35
Wellsville	8.15	1.55 PM	4.40	
Smith's Ferry	....	....	....	
Beaver	....	....	....	
Rochester	9.25	2.55	5.40	
Pittsburgh	10.35	4.00	6.45	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	8.35 AM	3.10 PM	4.25 PM	
Rochester	7.35	4.10	5.37	
Beaver	....	....	....	
Smith's Ferry	....	....	....	
Wellsville	8.55	5.00	7.00	
Steubenville	9.05	6.20		7.05 AM
Bridgeport	10.05	7.20		8.15
Bellair	10.15	7.35		8.30

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 6.40 a. m.	Bayard, 9.45, a.m.
Bayard, 2.10 p. m.	N. Philadelphia, 5.00pm

F. H. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

Apples of Gold in Pictures of Silver.

WANTED, AGENTS,

Male and Female; Men and Women of *intelligence* and *energy*, to take orders for our brilliant, sparkling rare work. **Third Edition now Ready.**

LIVING THOUGHTS OF

LEADING THINKERS;

A treasure house of brilliant, pungent and living thoughts on art, science, religion, politics, business, social life and all the leading questions of the day, replete; also, *with rare Gems of Poetry*, to which is appended a dictionary of popular *authors*, with their real and assumed signatures. An Intellectual Banquet for All who Read and Think. Address for Terms,

J. R. FOSTER & CO., Publishers. feb8:1y.] 66 *Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

THE BIBLE AND THE PUBIC SCHOOLS.

WANTED,

Men and Women of Christain Character.

Ministers, School Teachers and all others *so disposed*, to act as general agents for that new and important book entitled the

OPEN BIBLE

or the Hand of God in the Affairs of Men, by Rev. Joseph Exo, D. D.

This work has a great mission to perform and is readily receiving the earnest and hearty endorsement of all evangical denominations. To agents we now present greater inducements than ever before lend it their support everywhere. It is just the work for the times.

Apply for descriptive circular and terms. State the territory you want, &c.

J. R. FOSTER & CO.,
clsly.] Lock Box 410, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. MOORE

DRUGGIST,

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST BRANDS OF ASSORTED

Medicinal

WINES AND LIQUORS;

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;

GLASS & PUTTY;

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

A Large Assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES &

PATENT MEDICINES,

Main Street, Beaver Pa. [Dec'r, '70tf.

PIMPLES.

The undersigned will cheerfully mail (free) to all who wish it, the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear smooth and beautiful.

He will also send (free) instructions for producing, by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face.

The above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing THOS. CHAPMAN, Chemist, nov2,3m. 195 Broadway, New York.

Blank Orders on Treasurer of School Districts, just printed and for sale at this office

Medicinal.

A REMINDER.

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

Or Suffering with any of the following Symptoms, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pains in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c.; &c., with Frights of Hope, Burning in the Flesh, Dreams, Imaginings of Evil, & Great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

A Bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind.

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices, or **Vital Principle of Roots, Herbs and Barks,** (or as medicinally termed Extracts,) the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one Bottle of these Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters, are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulents can be indeced from their use, they cannot make drunkards, and cannot under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme Bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulent is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate and containing the medicinal virtue of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulent used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they are to expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefited by it will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S

German Bitters,

OR

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC,

WITH

HOOFLAND'S

PODOPHYLLIN PILL.

WILL CURE YOU.

They are the Greatest

BLOOD PURIFIERS

Known to the Medical world, and will eradicate disease arising from impure blood, Derility of the Digestive Organs, or Diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

The Whole Supreme Court of Penn'a.

SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

Who would ask for more Dignified or Stronger Testimony?

Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, *formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, writes:*

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in cases of debility, and will be efficacious in the diseases of the liver or stomach, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.

I consider Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, *Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:*

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

Hon. H. F. ROGERS, *Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York:*

Mayor's Office, Buffalo, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects.

H. F. ROGERS.

Hon. Jas. M. Wood, *Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pennsylvania:*

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with *Dyspepsia*. I had the Dyspepsia so bad that it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER

THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Will cure every Case of

MARASMUS,

Or Wasting away of the Body.

REMEMBER

THAT

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

PODOPHYLLIN,

Or Substitute for Mercury Pills.

TWO PILLS A DOSE.

The Most Powerful, yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly, powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, clearing it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

In all diseases, in which a dose of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, REGULATES the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can remain its hold, or ever assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to persuade you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 Arch st., Philadelphia

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere. jan18;1y

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the Argus.

THE DARK SIDE OF LIFE.

BY MATTIE WATER.

Whoe'er would drink of pleasure's cup,
Must quaff the draught of sorrow;
And if we pluck fair flowers to-day,
The thorns will prick to-morrow;
For pleasure leaves a sting behind,
And every joy is shadow;
If we are glad but for an hour,
Anguish is sure to follow.

Though we may climb the hill of fame
With toil and labor sprinkled,
We'll find when we have reached the top,
But trouble heaped on trouble.
Sometimes we work early and late
For some desired treasure,
And find at last when it is gained
It cannot give us pleasure.

We may rejoice and sing to-day,
Our voices ring with laughter,
But, ah, experience teaches us
That misery comes after.
Those who are the happiest now,
Whose hearts are filled with gladness
They are the ones who soonest feel
The bitter sting of sadness.

Oh, earth, where is thy boasted good?
Why are we all the troubled?
If we but dare to taste thy sweets,
Our woes and griefs are doubled.
Hast thou no rest for weary man,
When of thy toil he's weary?
Oh, why has life a failure proved,
And why is earth so dreary?

Hark! I listen! 'tis an angel's voice!
It says, "behold your vision;
Beyond that firmament of light
There are sweet fields Elysian;
There happiness and peace abound,
The weary rest forever."
I said, "will sorrow enter there?"
The angel whispered, "never."

SELECT MISCELLANY.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

It was a bitter northeast wind that swept the platform at Edgefield Junction, and none of those who waited for the branch train cared to brave it. The little waiting-room was full, and the flame from the fire brightened the room better and shone out upon the bleak fields around with a more cheerful glow than the blaze of the gas which the porter had just lighted. After he had done this he banged his arms across his breast, and then he, too, went into his room in company with a number of lamps and other railway appurtenances, of which he took no heed, and drawing a song book from his pocket, at once became absorbed in its perusal.

There was one exception only to those who sought shelter from the cutting wind, and that was a young man, of perhaps five-and-twenty years of age, who, spite of the chilly evening walked thoughtfully up and down the long, bare platform. He should certainly by looking young fellow, chid fit a rough pilot coat, and low crowned felt hat, and he had an air, altogether, as of a workman, or —although to many minds the comparison will convey, very needlessly, unfavorable idea—an omnibus conductor. No professions, then, to the character of a "swell" had this, our first actor, and no one who watched him, as he paced from the waiting-room window wonderfully did watch, would have taken him for a gentleman [illegible] and the young man took his seat, with others, in a second-class carriage. He preserved the same grave, almost sullen demeanor which had previously characterized him, and on arriving at the little town which formed the terminus of the branch, strode away, without exchanging more than a nod with several persons who recognized and greeted him.

In a few minutes he had reached the further side of the town, where some straggling cottages stretched out into the country, all beyond being void and black; indeed, but for one or two feeble lights shining from the windows, it was black enough where he stood. He stopped at a gate which opened upon the road, and hesitated a few minutes ere he entered the garden; at last the gate swung back and he passed through. Instead of knocking at the door, he went softly to the window, and, although the blind was down, tried to catch a glimpse of the interior of the room, at the sides of the casement. In this he was foiled; and from that or some other cause, a heavy frown was on his face, which was indeed a hard, plain sort of face, but ill adapted to carry a stern impression. As he stood there, a step was heard in the road at the noise he turned round, and then the gate creaked again. There was only just light enough to see a female figure enter the garden, although to the new-comer the young man was distinctly visible, standing as he did just before the lighted window.

"Is that you?" he said, in a low tone.

"Yes, Paul, dear," replied a very pleasing voice. "I hurried round to the station after I had been to the 'Crown,' but I found the train had come in."

As she finished the young man put his arm tenderly round her and kissed her. The girl sighed as she did so, as though the act had seemed, in the place of speech

The Beaver Argus

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Feb. 15th, 1871.

THERE are rumors that in case Mr. Murphy carried out his intention of resigning as Collector of the port of New York Gen. D. E. Sickles will be requested to return from Spain and take charge of the Custom House. It is thought his energy and power of organization will be most useful in the coming campaign for the next Presidency, while his freedom from any embarrassing complications in the recent feuds among prominent politicians seem especially to designate him for this delicate and difficult duty. The time appears propitious for such a transfer, as Gen. Sickles has just completed the arrangement of a joint convention with Spain for the settlement of all outstanding claims between the two Governments.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE asks, that as everybody who ever contributed anything to the success of the loyal cause during the whole course of the Rebellion is now applying to Congress for compensation — and getting it, too—"Why should not the Republican newspapers which supported the Administration in the dark days of the war have their share of the public cake? Why should not Gen. Butler claim a few thousands for his important discovery that the negro was a contraband; Washburne a million for saving the official head of Gen. Grant; and some wise patriot, to us unknown, about five hundred millions for finding out that stupendous mass of military brains, Gen. John. A. McClernand? And if the award of $5,000 to Miss Carroll for giving good military advice to the Secretary of War is to be adopted as a precedent, what a run upon the Treasury there will be by the amateur strategists who nearly drove us crazy with plans of campaign from 1861 to 1865?"

THERE was feverish excitement in Washington on last Wednesday, on account of a report that a telegram had been received from New York, that the Tribune's Bulletin Board announced the loss of the U. S. Steamer Tennessee—which took out the Commissioners to San Domingo —with all on board. The members of both Houses were so much excited that they gathered in knots and discussed the matter in an excited manner, very few paying any attention to the business going on in the body. One member of the House said that the President told him that news should have been received in about 11 days after the departure of the Commission, as he had directed that dispatches be sent to the nearest cable station immediately on arrival. Others shook their heads ominously, and remarked that the Tennessee had never been to sea before, and that, as she had in her the complicated Isherwood machinery, probably something had broken. Another member said that the engineers did not like the vessel, and that he had obtained excuses for two who had been assigned to her. The report was finally traced to the anxious inquiries of a gentleman in New York who had a relative on board, and much relief was felt. Though it cannot be denied that the Tennessee should have been heard from some days ago, there is still no cause for alarm, and will not be if news is not received in a week yet.

In the account of the Court Reception of the Czar of Russia on last New Year's day at St. Petersburg, we notice very special attention was paid, both by the Emperor and Empress, to the American Minister—ex-Gov. Curtain. The account says: Marked attention was paid to the British and Turkish Embassadors and to the Prussian and American Ministers. The Austrian Minister was received somewhat coldly, but the Marquis de Gabriac, the French Chargo d'Affaires, had several moments of conversation with their Majesties. To the American Minister the Emperor expressed his great satisfaction at the pleasant relations existing between the two countries, and hoped that they would draw still closer to each other. He added that the Grand Duke Alexis was looking forward to his visit to the United States next June with great pleasure. The Empress, who was exceedingly cordial and shook hands twice with Mr. Curtin, mentioned her great desire that peace should soon come to Europe, and that no war should come to trouble it still further. It may be added, with regard to the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to America, that he will leave St. Petersburg toward the end of May in the frigate Svietsana, and as that ship can carry coal but for five or six days, he will sail and not steam over. The Grand Duke will expect to return to St. Petersburg by the end of September. He is delighted with the proposed trip, and is now diligently reading up on the United States and their institutions with Mr. Mechin, his former English tutor.

THERE are still echoes of the reports—in Washington circles—which prevailed last week, that the President is about to make a revolution in his Cabinet, and every prominent man who has recently spent a week at the White House has been at once placed by rumor at the head of one of the Departments. It is proper to say that early in the season Gen. Grant sent invitations to six of his friends, including ex-Govs. Jewell and Morgan, to spend a week each at the Executive Mansion during the season, and that these visits, which perplexed the reporters so much were only the result of a desire on the part of the President to reciprocate for the many acts of hospitality which he has received at the hands of some of his intimate friends. This information may serve to explain future reports. As to the retirement of Mr. Boutwell, it is known that, though he disagrees with the President on several important matters, there is a perfect understanding between them. The President is not in favor of continuing the income tax nor hoarding gold, but will not supercede Mr. Boutwell because the latter thinks differently on this and other subjects. Mr. Akerman will also probably remain in the Cabinet for the present, though the recommendations in his late report are not of a popular nature. The President remarked, recently, that he thought himself fortunate in securing so good an officer from the South, on account of the fact that nearly all the men of marked ability in that section went into the Rebellion, and that it is difficult to find the right kind of men to make Cabinet Ministers of.

THERE is no recent change in military matters around Paris. The Germans have fixed upon the 16th (to-morrow) as the time of their entering Paris. It is reported that the armistice has been extended to the 28th of this month. The delivery of arms to the Germans by the French at Paris is completed, and the former have destroyed all of them save such as they looked upon as equal to their own arms. An informal meeting of the new French Assembly was held on Monday, but nothing of any importance done.

SECRETARY ROBESON has written a letter to Representative Sargent, in which he alleges there is no cause for alarm yet concerning the Tennessee—the vessel which took out the San Domingo Commissioners. He says she was a sea-worthy vessel, and if any accident had befallen her, there were vessels so near her all the time that the news of the disaster would have been known ere this.

THERE has been a good deal said and written, of late, in regard to the detention of General Schenck from his mission to the Court of St. James, to which he was appointed in place of Minister Motley, re-called, for the purpose of a speedy adjustment of the Alabama claims, and a settlement of the Fishery difficulties between Great Britain and the United States. It was suggested that the former power would prefer the settlement of those questions at Washington City, since the failures which have followed upon the negotiations heretofore had at the Court of St. James; and that a plenipotentiary would be sent to Washington for that purpose immediately.

The complications in Europe are likely to involve Great Britain in war. Prussia is stormy in her diplomatic intercourse with England, since the establishment of the German Empire and her French victories; and other powers are beginning to look upon the British as a second rate nation. This makes England the more desirous to settle all difficulties, at as early a date as possible with the United States; knowing full well that in the event of war between herself and any other power, her example—in fitting out ships for the Southern Confederacy to pray upon our commerce during our recent "little unpleasantness" with the South—would be followed with interest in reference to her unprotected commerce. We are, therefore, not surprised that in accordance with the announcement made in January last, by Her Majesty's minister at Washington, that matters could be better adjusted by commissioners from both powers to meet in that city, has resulted in the appointment of such a commission. The President sent in to the Senate, on the 9th inst. the names of Secretary Fish, General Schenck, Senator Williams, of Oregon; Justice Nelson, of U. S. Supreme Court and E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts as Commissioners on the part of the United States.

The British members of the Commission are Sir Edward Thornton, Prof. Montagu Barnard, Earl De Gray, Sir John McDonald and Sir John Rose, from Canada.

The following seem to be the most probable terms of settlement: England will be liberal on all the questions involved. In the questions of the fisheries, it is possible that unless a reciprocity treaty can be arranged, the plan will be for the United States to acquire the right to fish everywhere and anywhere for a fixed pecuniary idemnity, to be annual or in gross. The free navigation of the St. Lawrence may be arranged in payment of the same. Tolls are levied upon Canadians in order to keep up the canals. The claims of the Alabama will very likely be admitted and paid. Those of the other cruisers England will probably agree to refer to arbitration. As for the San Juan boundary, it is a natural subject for arbitration, or a pecuniary satisfaction to the party giving up the island. The expectation of public men to-day is, that everything is going to be settled, and every body apparently is gratified at the prospect of a solution of the question.

The Senate of the United States on the 10th inst., in Executive Session, promptly confirmed the nominations of Commissioners sent in by the President; and agreed not to adjourn until after the Commissioners of the two powers had closed their session. It is not expected that this body will settle the matters in controversy, but only agree upon the basis of an arrangement. All speculations as to the result are of course premature.

ANOTHER fearful railroad disaster occurred on Tuesday of last week. Near New Hamburg, on the Hudson R. R., New York, was the scene of the loss of life. An oil train was bound south, and when passing New Hamburg an axle of the oil car was broken, and dragged along the ground till it reached the drawbridge, when striking the timbers it threw the car off its track and upon the Union Pacific track, in the face of the second Pacific express. An attempt was made to stop the express which was then approaching, but there was not time enough.

It struck, and fragments of the oil car were scattered in every direction, and at once ignited, enveloping the entire express train in flames. The express train was composed of a locomotive, one baggage car, one express car, and five or six sleeping cars. The locomotive was at once hurled into the river, and the engineer killed, and the baggage and express cars were piled on top of the engine at the same time. The death list foots up fifteen passengers, and five railroad employees. Among the former was G. S. Benedict, esq., editor of the Cleveland (O.) *Herald*, a gentleman long connected with that journal, and highly esteemed wherever known.

MAJOR GEORGE M. IRWIN, formerly of this county, but latterly residing in Allegheny county, and son of General W. W. Irwin, has been appointed Assessor of Bank taxes in Allegheny county. Maj. Irwin will make an obliging, courteous officer, and we have no doubt but that the bankers of Allegheny county will be well satisfied with Govenor Geary's appointment.

HERE AND THERE.

—The New York *Globe* urgently insists, that when Senators take the customary oath on being sworn in, they should also be required to sign the pledge.

—A story is told in Oregon about a young man who proposed in a Sunday school that a committee of young ladies and gentlemen be appointed to raise children for the Sabbath School.

—It is said that Victoria Woodhull intends to make another demand on congress for woman suffrage. This time she is going to try the pathetic, and in case her simple request is refused she will flood the senate chamber with tears.

—General Grant has a dairy farm near St. Louis, with a fine stock of cows. A choice lot of Alderney and Holstein cattle, of vast milking capacities, together with a select number of Ayrshire heifers, are also on the way to the Presidential farm, and he will soon have the finest dairy in the country.

—A Boston grocer, who excited the ire of one of his customers by presenting at his house his bill for goods rendered, was waited upon soon after by a daughter of the debtor, who said: "I wish you wouldn't come with that bill when father's home—it makes him nervous to be dunned." The grocer apologized.

—The Congressional Library comprises about 197,668 bound volumes and about 30,000 pamphlets. Of this aggregate, 27,170 volumes belong to the law department. The new law which requires a deposit of all publications claiming a copyright in the library is rapidly increasing the extent of the collection.

—Some Cincinatti ladies thought to increase their beauty when wearing low-necked dresses, by painting blue veins on the exposed skin, but were disgusted at the remark of a physician, who looked at them too closely, that they hadn't got those veins painted within four inches of where they should be naturally.

—Some enthusiast writing to the Louisville *Courier Journal* states that if Henry Ward Beecher and the clergyman who starved to death in New York City are to meet in Heaven "it will be worth going all the way there to see." It would not be worth his going, for he never could get admittance after all his trouble.

—A youngster, while perusing a chapter in Genesis, turning to his mother, inquired if the people in those days used to do sums on the ground? It was discovered that he had been reading the passage, "And the sons of men multiplied upon the face of the earth."

—A negro convicted of petty larceny recently, in New Kent county Va., elected to be whipped. The Sheriff gave him thirty-nine, pretty well laid on, after which the negro was released. Rubbing his back and turning around with a broad grin at the Sheriff, he said: "Golly, Mars Royster, dat reminds me ob de good ole times."

—"My dear friend," said a gentleman to a bankrupt the other day, "I'm sorry to hear of your misfortune. Your family has my warmest sympathies." "Oh, don't trouble yourself about my family. I looked out for them, you bet! Just save your sympathies for the families of my creditors."

—An old bachelor editor thus, in his spite, comments on a recent moonlight incident: "We left our sanctum at midnight last night, and on our way home we saw a young lady and gentlemen holding a gate on its hinges. They were evidently indignant at being out so late, and we saw them bite each other several times."

—Dr. F. was the President of a Southern college, who professed to be very grammatical in the use of his language, and therefore expected his pupils to be likewise. Playing cards was strictly forbidden on the school premises; but, as is always the case, this law was often violated by the students without being detected. A number of freshmen collected together in one of their number's room and were enjoying a good game of euchre when a knock was heard at the door. "Who's there?" "Me!" was the laconic reply. "Who's me?" "Professor F." "You he! ha, ha, ha! Professor F. wouldn't say me he'd say, It is I, sir." The old Professor turned his back and went off, knowing that they had him there.

—We certainly give it up. In fact we have got to be so blunted in feeling on this particular question that we do not care a copper whether McFarland is in an insane asylum or not. There is just where we had him a few weeks ago, but he was not there at all. Lately his attorney withdrew a motion in the case of McFarland vs. McFarland on the ground that Daniel was in an insane asylum. We thought therefore, this was conclusive and we once more put him in an insane asylum. To our horror, on the same day he appeared to a large audience lecturing on "Woman's Rights and Woman's Wrongs." From this time forth we are done with him, and don't intend to trouble ourself about the state of his mind any more.

—The following story of Signor Blitz is told by the Springfield *Republican* as having happened in a train some years ago: "As the cars stopped, an apple boy rushed in, and Blitz, after patronizing him, cut open an apple and took a silver half-dollar out of it, greatly to the boy's astonishment. "If that is the kind of fruit you sell, I'll take another," said Blitz, which he did, and lo! there was another half-dollar inside it. Blitz, assuming great excitement, then asked the boy what he would take for the whole basket of apples, saying it would be a grand speculation. But the lad refused to sell even at five cents apiece, and so leaving the station, Blitz saw him seated by the wall, cutting open his unsold apples, in vain search for silver half dollars."

—An Indiana girl when asleep recites Greek poetry, but when awake is utterly ignorant of that language. This is an Indiana euphonism for *saying she snores*.

—A man stopping his paper wrote to the editor: "I think folks ottent to spend their munny fur payper, mi daddy didn't and everybody sed he was the intelligentest man in the country, and had the smartest family of boiz that ever dugged taters."

STATE PRINTING.

Both Houses of the Legislature are in a fair way to come to a wise conclusion on the subject of public printing. They have called for information as a basis whereon to inaugurate intelligent action. Two resolutions were adopted, one in the Senate and the other in the House, asking the Auditor General to inform the Legislature how much money has been paid out during the years 1869, 1869, and 1870, for printing, and how much for paper. This information is duly set forth in the Auditor General's annual reports for the respective years, but it is proper to have obtained it in convenient form directly from the office. From these reports we gather the following as the amounts paid;

B. Singerly, printing and binding for 5 years ending June 30, '66, '67, '68, '69 & '70		$1,000,760.81
B. Singerly, do do do do 1865,	$2,000.00	
B. Singerly, do do do do 1870,	40,000.00	
		$100,760.81
Geo. Bergner, printing *Record* for.....1867	$4,885.00	
Geo. Bergner, do do 1868	34,980.00	
Geo. Bergner, do do 1869	34,980.00	
		$74,845.00
T. F. Scheller, print'g deserters list.....		2,856.00
Printing Paper, 1866,.....$27,000.00		
do 1869,..... 54,138.25		
do do 1870,..... 81,285.60		
		162,423.85
Superintend't of printing 1868,	$4,000.00	
do do 1869,	600.00	
do do 1870,	900.38	
		5,581.33
As office rent for three years,		270.00
Aggregate,		$410,272.19

During these same years there was paid for mailing, folding, and wrapping the *Legislative Record* and other documents the additional sum of $106,554. This does not include the bills for Purdon's Digest, Ziegler's Manual, and other printed works annually purchased for the use of the members. Neither does it include the amount paid for "indexing" the *Journals, Records, &c.* It is not our purpose to transfer to these columns all the valuable information found in the Auditor General's report, but only enough to show that the sum of $200,000 is paid out every year for Legislative documents, less than one-fifth of which is defined and regulated by any definite act of Assembly. What is paid to the State Printer for work done is only about one-fourth of the whole amount, and only a small part of what he does is settled for at contract prices. There is no subject in the State that more imperatively demands the immediate attention of the Legislature. The law under which ostensibly this money is expended should be thoroughly revised, radically changed, and made comprehensive, definite, plain, and binding. Now that the subject is fairly brought to public attention, the Legislature should act promptly and earnestly, otherwise we must have three years more of the same loose, reckless, and expensive groping in the dark. — *Harrisburg State Journal.*

CENSUS OF 1870.

Population of the United States.

(OFFICIAL.)

The complete returns of the census of 1870, received at the Census Office in Washington, as published in the *Tribune Almanac*, foot up as follows:

Alabama	990,175
Arkansas	473,174
California	549,808
Connecticut	537,417
Delaware	125,015
Florida	189,995
Georgia	1,174,832
Illinois	2,529,410
Indiana	1,655,675
Iowa	1,181,359
Kansas	370,497
Kentucky	1,320,407
Louisiana	734,420
Maine	628,719
Maryland	790,095
Massachusetts	1,457,351
Michigan	1,184,658
Minnesota	424,548
Mississippi	842,056
Missouri	1,691,698
Nebraska	116,688
Nevada	42,456
New Hampshire	317,719
New Jersey	903,044
New York	4,370,436
North Carolina	1,016,954
Ohio	2,652,302
Oregon	90,878
Pennsylvania	3,511,543
Rhode Island	217,356
South Carolina	705,789
Tennessee	1,225,937
Texas	795,500
Vermont	330,582
Virginia	1,211,442
West Virginia	441,094
Wisconsin	1,055,501
Total	37,892,760

DISTRICTS AND TERRITORIES.

Dist. Columbia	131,706
Arizona	9,658
Colorado	39,681
Dakota	14,181
Idaho	14,882
Montana	20,594
New Mexico	86,122
Utah	70,000
Washington	23,925
Wyoming	9,118
Total	419,867
Total of the United States	38,312,633

PENNSYLVANIA.

The population of Pennsylvania is given as follows:

POPULATION IN THE COUNTIES.

Counties.	1870.
Adams	30,315
Allegheny	262,383
Armstrong	43,385
Beaver	36,132
Bedford	28,631
Berks	106,739
Blair	38,051
Bradford	53,109
Bucks	61,007
Butler	36,185
Cambria	36,572
Cameron	4,273
Carbon	28,208
Centre	34,394
Chester	77,824
Clarion	26,542
Clearfield	25,779
Clinton	23,213
Columbia	28,705
Crawford	63,827
Cumberland	43,885
Dauphin	60,737
Delaware	39,541
Elk	8,315
Erie	65,977
Fayette	43,284
Forest	4,183
Franklin	45,388
Fulton	9,361
Greene	25,893
Huntingdon	31,252
Indiana	30,122
Jefferson	21,661
Juniata	17,491
Lancaster	121,426
Lawrence	27,298
Lebanon	34,117
Lehigh	56,792
Luzerne	160,951
Lycoming	47,633
McKean	8,826
Mercer	49,981
Mifflin	17,509
Monroe	18,389
Montgomery	81,612
Montour	15,334
Northampton	61,493
Northumberland	41,440
Perry	25,486
Philadelphia	673,726
Pike	8,414
Potter	11,424
Schuylkill	160,325
Snyder	15,606
Somerset	28,258
Sullivan	6,191
Susquehanna	37,590
Tioga	35,102
Union	15,508
Venango	47,522
Warren	23,897
Washington	48,481
Wayne	33,210
Westmoreland	58,099
Wyoming	14,585
York	76,217
Total	3,511,543

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, of Feb. 11th, says:

The Senate occupied the entire time yesterday in discussing the bill regulating the State printing. The contest was between Senators Buckalew and Wallace. Senator Wallace, backed up by his party except Mr. Buckalew, who acted with the Republicans endeavored to pass a bill giving the State printing to a Philadelphia firm without inviting competition. Had the bill passed, a practical printer now here informed me that he would give $50,000 for the contract. Senator Buckalew, who, although a Democrat is an honest man, saw through the scheme, and, voting against his party, defeated the attempted "steal." The bill has been referred to a special committee, who, it is hoped, will draft a bill that will give all the public printing to the lowest bidder.

Mr. Rutan of this District, is represented by the correspondents of the Pittsburgh papers, as acting against his own party, and with the Wallace Democrats in trying to put this "steal" through.

Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, Feb. 4.—A resolution authorizing the President to station at the Port of New York one or more national vessels, to convey breadstuffs, and supplies contributed by the people of the United States to the suffering of France, after some discussion, was adopted. The bill to revise, consolidate and amend the Statutes relating to the Post Office Department, was taken up and discussed at great length, but without definite action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A substitute for the bill to pay Theo. Adams $112,748, in full of all claims under his contract with the government for the construction of thirty-eight mortar boats and eight steam tugs, was agreed to and the bill passed. After the transaction of considerable business of a private and local nature, the House nonconcurred in the Senate amendments to the bill granting pensions to the surviving Soldiers of the war of 1812, and asked for a committee of conference. Adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 6.—The House bill for the protection of food fishers on the coasts of the United States was passed. The bill to incorporate the Japan Steam Navigation Co. was taken up and discussed at great length, after which it was recommitted. Saturday next was fixed for the consideration of the Pension bill. After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The morning hour was spent in the reception of bills for reference, filibustering by the Democrats to prevent the consideration of the Washington and New York Air Line Railroad bill. An unsuccessful effort was made to get the Senate bill relating to the Union Pacific Railroad taken from the Committee and restored to the Speaker's table. A bill was passed, providing that a government vessel should be supplied to each of the ports of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, to transport provisions to the suffering French people. After considerable discussion and some filibustering, the Senate bill appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of the committee to investigate outrages in the South was amended by increasing the amount to $20,000 and passed. Adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 7.—The House resolution repealing the joint resolution approved July 16, 1870, authorizing the payment of the Chorpenning claim, came from the Committee on Postoffices, and after debate was adopted. A message from the President, vetoing the Senate bill for the relief of certain naval contractors, was received and read. The veto is upon the ground that the claim of the contractors was in consequence of the rise in the price of labor and materials after the contract was made, which would not have arisen if due diligence had been used in the prosecution of the work. The message was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered printed.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on Mr. Sumner's bill to terminate the fabrication of United States notes and fractional currency, strengthen the reserves of national banks, and promote the return to specie payment. The Senate at five o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE.—Much time was occupied in personal explanations. A message was received from the President, recommending that the salaries of the Minister and Secretary of Legation at Berlin be increased to the same as allowed to similar officers in London and Paris. The bill to establish a system of national education was taken up and discussed at great length, but was passed over until to-morrow.—The deficiency bill was reported and made the special order for Tuesday next. Adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 8.—A resolution from the House to take testimony for use of departments passed with an amendment. Several reports from committees were submitted. The bill to pay Mrs. Shelby for cotton taken for use of the United States forces, was postponed and on motion of Mr. Patterson Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, a day assigned to the consideration of business reported from that Committee. A number of District bills of no general interest were then disposed of. The bill to regulate the organization and conduct of public schools in the District of Columbia, was then taken up, and gave rise to a long discussion upon the expediency and propriety, of establishing mixed schools in the District, after which the Senate went into Executive session without taking a vote, and at 5 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution authorizing the Committee on Appropriation to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses in reference to the cancellation of the contract of Dempsey & O'Toole, for stamps and envelopes by the Postmaster-General. Adopted. Considerable discussion ensued on the bill for the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; it was amended and laid over till to-morrow. It was said the yard was a nuisance and prevented the growth of the city; that the land could be sold for from $30,000,000 to $30,000,000, and with this amount of money the government might well afford to part with the property and re-establish the Navy Yard out of the city on a more eligible site. The House then proceeded to the consideration of a bill to organize the citizens of Texas for defence of the Texan frontier. The bill was strenuously opposed by Mr. Slocum, who said that if the bill passed, the youngest member of the House would not live to see the end of the claims arising out of it and by Mr. Logan, who saw in the bill the looming up of a war with Mexico.

SENATE, Feb. 9.—The Military Committee reported a substitue for the bill authorizing the construction of a horse railroad across Rock Island, Ill., and the United States bridges connecting the cities of Davenport, Iowa, and Rock Island, Illinois, therewith. The Substitute was adopted, specifying conditions for the work, and placing it under the supervision of the Secretary of War. Passed. Under a resolution recently adopted, Messrs. Stewart and Blair were appointed by the Vice President, additional members of the Investigating Committee on Southern outrages. Mr. Stewart at his own request was released from service on the Committee, and the Chair was authorized to fill the vacancy. There was no final action on any bill of general public interest. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Whiteley, from the 2d, District of Georgia, presented himself and took the oath as M. C. from that State. A resolution was adopted to limit debate, on the general calander to one minute. The yeas and nays were called on a motion to go into Committee of the whole on the question of the repeal of the income tax, and it was considered a test question. It resulted in the negative. The death of Hon. John Covode was announced and Judge Kelly, of Philadelphia pronounced a eulogy.

SENATE, Feb. 10.—Bills for right of way, and subsidies occupied the attention of the morning. The House bill to amend section 25th of the act of July 1870, to provide Homesteads for officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, was reported favorably. It allows an additional section of land. Eulogies were pronounced on the late Hon. John Covode. The Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary appropriation bill was considered, amended and laid aside. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—After the transaction of local business, a bill to permit Wm. H. Hopkins, late naval constructor in the navy to withdraw his resignation, and thereby institute him in office, gave rise to a lengthy debate but was finally passed. The naval appropriation bill was passed, after some amendments. The conference committee on the bills granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812, made a report, which he explained, and which was agreed to, the bill as passed provides for pensions to Surviving officers and enlisted and drafted men, including militia and volunteers, who served sixty days in the army or navy in the Revolutionary war, or in the war of 1781, and were honorably discharged, and to the surviving widows of such officers and drafted and enlisted men. Pensions are to be at the rate of eight dollars per month. Adjourned.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1871.

A plot has just been developed to carry over Philadelphia and Pennsylvania to the Democratic party, which is creating intense excitement amongst Republican politicians. A combination has been formed among the Democratic leaders, representing the worst elements of their party, and some prominent Republicans, to take the control of the municipal affairs of this city from the Republican party by legislation, which will probably be presented next week at Harrisburg. Commissioners are to be created grasping the police, the highways and the water departments, and the assessment and valuation of property, with the appointment of all the local revenue officers. The Commissioners will be named in the respective laws, and authorized to fill all vacancies among themselves. Seven thousand appointees will be wrested from the Republican party and placed in the hands of the conspirators, together with the absolute control of all the material interests of the city. One hundred thousand dollars has been raised for the subornation of Republican members, and is at the disposal of a leading Democratic member of the House. The project originated with Tammany, and is designed to extend its jurisdiction over Philadelphia. Mr. Tweed has visited this city several times recently, in preparation of the details.

Liquor Traffic in Ohio.—The dealers in the "ardent" in Ohio, seem to be getting into trouble all along the line. In that State liquor dealers are responsible for all damages sustained by others in consequence of their acts. Here is the way the law works there: Last week Mrs Pomeroy, of Akron, recovered three hundred dollars damages from John Donhouser, owner of the building, John Bowers, lessee, and Poterman & Martin, saloon keepers, for selling intoxicating liquors to her husband, who has been an habitual drunkard for several years. The trial was before Justice Cunningham, and lasted six days and created much excitement. The Common Pleas Court of Guernsey county, on the 4th inst., returned a verdict of $2,000 and costs—$700—for the plaintiff in the case of Fanny Watt vs. Sam. Boyd, for selling liquor to her husband, who has been an habitual drunkard for several years. The trial was before justice Cunningham, and lasted six days and created much excitement.

New Advertisements.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound. Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrups. Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

No medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of like maladies and Neuralgia, &c., has gained so rapid a wide spread reputation as JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND; it is without doubt an invaluable medicine. Testimonials have been received from rich and poor, *learned and unlearned, civilian and soldier*, while physicians recommend it and use it in their practice.

1871. Established 1835. 1871.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup.

We beg to call to the minds of residents that this season of the year, above all others, is the one in which they are liable to coughs, colds, INFLUENZA, and whilst the Cough Syrup is the surest remedy, danger of that most alarming and fatal of all diseases, CROUP.

It is, therefore, necessary that every family should provide a positive remedy, one that is ready for use at all times.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP you will find a safe and speedy remedy for coughs, colds, and all diseases arising from them.

Lindsay's Blood Searcher.

The Blood is the very fountain of life; therefore, if we wish to restore health, we must first purify the blood, and to insure continued health, *keep it pure*. LINDSAY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is the safest and most effectual medicine for obtaining the desired effect, is always safe, and the most delicate can use it.

These medicines are sold by all Druggists everywhere. Prepared only by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
feb13 1y] No. 45 Wood Street, Pittsburgh Pa.

Beaver Academy.—The Spring term of this Institution will open on the 15th of March next, to continue 14 weeks. For terms, &c. apply to C. C. RIGGS, Pris.
jan30:6w

PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, March 4th, 1871,

the following described tot on the corner of Fourth street and Tannery alley, in the borough of Beaver. House two stories with four rooms, hall and kitchen attached, and cellar underneath; good ice house, stable and all other necessary outbuildings; fruit trees, apples, plums, peaches, etc., on the lot. Terms easy. DANIEL REINEMER,
feb15:3t] Agent for Mrs. Margaret Dunlap.

MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY And Machine Works.

Anderson & Freyvogle,

Successors to S. S. Fowler,

Iron Founders and Mill Furnishers,

Manufacturers of

Grist, Saw-Mill and White Lead Machinery; French Burr, Cocelico and Esop's Mill Stones, (Do Four & Co.); German Anchor Brands Bolting Cloths; Water Wheels, Smut Machines, Rolling Mill and other machinery; Pulleys, Hangers and Shafting.

No. 39 WATER STREET,
feb16;3m] Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO TEACHERS.

Applications will be received for the position of Lady Principal of the Beaver Public Schools up to 20th of March, 1871. Salary $70 per month. School will open April 10, 1871.

D. E MANN, *Pres't of Board Directors.*
feb6;3w

Blank Warrants to Collectors of School Tax neatly printed, and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the firm of Scott, Boyle & Williams, are requested to settle the same immediately at their office in Rochester, where may be found H. P. Scott, the only by one authorized to receive and receipt for

SCOTT, BOYLE & WILLIAMS,
Rochester, Pa., Feb. 6, 1871. [feb6:3t

DR. JOHN C. LEWIS, Surgeon & Physician.—Office, during the day, at Bishop's Corner at night at my residence on Water street, Bridgewater, Pa. Will practice Surgery and Medicine. [mar8;1y:ch'd apr27

$300 PER MONTH!

All persons, young or old, desiring employment at from One to Three Hundred Dollars per month, should address immediately GEO. M. ADAMS, Sole Manufacturer, Marshall, Michigan. jan11;1y

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals are invited until the 25th of February, for the erection of a Church Building in the borough of Frankfort Springs, Pa. Plans and specifications to be shown by either of the subscribers.

A. G. ROCKWELL,
JOHN J. CAROTHERS, } *Build. Com.*
HENRY COWAN.

Also sealed proposals wanted the same day, for the erection of an Academy Building in the same borough. Plans and specifications to be shown by either of the subscribers.

A. G. ROCKWELL,
JOHN McCULLOUGH, } *Build. Com.*
SAMUEL LEEPER.
feb13:3t

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in Kinley's building, east of Public Square. mar21:1y.

New Advertisement.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND FLUID Extract Catawba GRAPE PILLS.

Compound Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.

For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc. Purely vegetable, containing no Mercury, Minerals or Deleterious Drugs.

H

These pills are the most delightful pleasant purgative, superseding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. They are composed of the finest ingredients. After a few days' use of them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not sugar-coated, from the fact that sugar-coated Pills do not dissolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar-coated. FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

E

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Sore Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Cankers, Runnings from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of all kinds, Chronic rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

L

Being prepared expressly for the above Complaints, its blood-purifying properties are greater than any other preparation of sarsaparilla. It gives the complexion a clear and healthy color and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of pains and swelling of the bones, ulcerations of the throat and legs, blotches, pimples on the face, erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin, and beautifying the complexion. PRICE $1 50 PER BOTTLE.

M

HENRY T. HELMBOL'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

THE GREAT DIURETIC,

has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflamation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Postage Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Weakfulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

Used by persons from the age of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five or in the decline or change of life: after confinement or labor pains; bed-wetting in children.

B

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, and excesses and imprudences in life, Impurities of the Blood, etc., Superseding Copaiba in Affections for which it is used, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases used in connection with Helmbold's Rose Wash.

LADIES.

In many affections, peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy—as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion or Habits of Dissipation. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent physicians & midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes and all ages (attended with any of the above diseases or symptoms.)

O

H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPRUDENCES, HABITS OF DISSIPATION, ETC.,

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to URIN

Wed

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Feb. 15th, 1871.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines.	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	5 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	5 00	9 00	13 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column.....	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	38 00
½ column.....	11 00	15 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column.....	20 00	30 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

GEO. P. ROWELL, 40 Park Row, N. York.
AND
S. M. PETTENGILL & Co, 37 Park Row, New York, are the sole agents for THE BEAVER ARGUS in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending February 11, 1871.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Feb. 5	19 deg.	24 deg.	22 deg
" 6	11 deg.	28 deg.	29 deg
" 7	21 deg.	43 deg.	37 deg
" 8	34 deg.	43 deg.	39 deg
" 9	42 deg.	38 deg.	30 deg
" 10	27 deg.	31 deg.	25 deg
" 11	19 deg.	31 deg.	22 deg

R. T. TAYLOR.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom's 9.17; Mail, 3.47 p. m.; Evening Express, 5.30; Local Freight (carries passengers) 2.21 p. m.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.43 a. m.; Local Freight (carrying passengers) 10.05 a.m.; Accommodation, 5.47 p. m.

Pitt. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Trains going East leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows: Beaver Falls Accom. 6.05 a.m.; Enon accom. 7.10a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.30 a. m.; B. Falls Accom. 12.10 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester Station, (at end of bridge) as follows: F. accom. 10 a. m.; Enon accom. 5.15 p. m.; Erie night express 5.45 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.37 p. m.

Trains going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.05 a. m.; Enon accom. 7.15 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m.; Chicago exp. 10.35 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15 p. m.; Chicago Mail 2.05 p. m; Erie exp. 4 10 p. m; Chicago exp. 6.08 p. m; Erie mail 9.55 p. m.

Trains going West, leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago mail 6.15 a. m.; Erie exp. 8 35 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 9.35 a. m.; Chicago exp. 11.30 a. m.; Chicago exp. 3.55 p. m; New Castle accom. 4.30 p. m.; Erie exp. 5.42 p. m; Beaver Falls accom. 7.30.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Special Notice—McKee, Murphy & Co.
Special Notice—Dr. G. C. Spencer.
Special Notice—Dr. Koyser.
Special Notice—Drs. Oldshue.
Special Notice—Knabe & Co.
Special Notice—Dr. R. V. Pierce.
Special Notice—R. T. Taylor.
Special Notice—Hugo Andriessen.
Private School—Mrs. S. D. Marquis.
Medical Adv—Dr. H. T. Helmbold
Medical Advs—R. E. Sellers.
Beaver Academy—C. C. Riggs.
New Advs—Dauchy & Co.
Card—Daniel Miller
Card—August Brehm.
Foundry—Anderson & Freyvogle.
New Adv—O'Leary & Singleton.
Public Sale—Daniel Reisinger.

The Argus' Circulation, &c.—We commence this week, for the first time, to work off 1,300 copies of the ARGUS. Its circulation has never been so large before. Its subscription list has been running up, slowly, it is true, but steadily, nevertheless, until it has reached the above figures. Nearly all of its subscribers reside in this county, and there is not a Post-office within its limits which does not receive and distribute copies of it. It can then very truthfully be said that the "old ARGUS" penetrates every nook and corner of Beaver county.

A "busy-body" in Beaver is reported to have said recently that the ARGUS was heavily in debt, and that *he knew* "it was sinking money and couldn't hold out long." To enlighten this individual as well as others who may have heeded his story, we can tell them that within the past two years the ARGUS has cancelled an indebtedness of $2,000; that it owes no man a dollar now but what it can and will pay on demand; that it settles its paper bills the day they are due; that it pays off its employes every Saturday night, and that its business prospects were never more flattering than at the present time. To us, this exhibit of the ARGUS' financial condition, is not half so *discouraging* as we presume it will be to the "busy-body" heretofore referred to. We give him a cordial invitation "to read, ponder and digest it." For this gratifying state of things, pecuniarily, the ARGUS is under no obligations to any particular person, but to our own unwearied attention to business and to the people generally for a very liberal share of the public patronage.

During the past two years its editor may have said things that had better not been said; he may have done things that had better been left undone; and he may have lost the friendship of persons whose good-will he was anxious to retain; yet as an off-set to all this it affords him no little pleasure to know that in all the bitter strifes he has passed through he has never crooked the knee that thrift might follow fawning; he has never abandoned or betrayed a friend; and he has never accepted a dollar for supporting or refusing to support any candidate or any measure.

From this time forward the ARGUS will move along untrammelled with debt; and "with malice toward none and charity for all," it will strive for a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon it.

Outrageous Conduct.—We learn that during the protracted meeting held in the colored church between Beaver and Bridgewater, and which was brought to a close on last Friday night, there was a good deal of disorderly conduct on the part of white boys and others who call themselves "young men," who made it suit to be present almost every evening. Annoying a religious meeting, whether it be conducted by white or colored people, is simply outrageous, and the offenders should be dealt with to the utmost extent of the law. If we know the names of the disorderly ones at the meeting here referred to, we would publish them, so that the community could put a proper estimate upon their real worth. If a few of these unmannerly "hummers" were arrested and fined heavily, or locked up in the jail a few days, we apprehend that no little good would come of it.

Torpedoing the Brady's Run Oil Well.—During this afternoon (Tuesday) a torpedo is to be exploded in the Brady's Run Oil Well, at the upper end of Sharon. The torpedist hails from Titusville, and it is presumed he will be able to make things lively near the bottom of the aforesaid well, at the time referred to.

KILLED BY NON-EXPLOSIVE OIL.—A girl named Mary Gibson was fatally burned at Poughkeeple, N. Y., last evening by the explosion of a lamp containing Danforth's Non-Explosive Oil.—*Boston Traveller.*

Buy only Refined Carbon Oil, of standard quality at Hugo Andriesen's Beaver Drug Store.

Prof. R. T. Taylor, of the Beaver Female Seminary, has been quite ill for the past couple of weeks. A violent cold had settled on his lungs, and for several days his condition was looked upon as quite critical. We are glad to announce however, that he is improving at the present time.

Lecture.—The fourth lecture of the course under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be delivered in the M. E. Church of this place on Friday evening of this week, by Rev. Geo. P. Hays, Pres. of Washington College, Pa. Subject: Talks, Wise and otherwise.

Tickets for the remaining lectures of the course can be had for 75 cts. Call on Robt. Cooper, at Orr & Cooper's store.

Temperance at Glasgow.—Lodge No. 801 of Good Templars, located at Glasgow, in this county, is in a flourishing condition. Its membership amounts to about sixty, including the most respectable portion of the village and vicinity. On the evening of the 7th inst. the following installation of officers took place: W. C. T., L. Richardson; W. V. T., Rachel Dawson; W. S., Clara Donahoo; W. T., Laura Boyd; W. C., Robert McKeage; W. F. S., G. H. Campbell; W. M., O. H. Howell; W. J. G., Mary McFall; W. O. G., W. McFall; W. A. S., Geo. Christian; W. D. M., Kate E. Little! W. R. S., Ella Pettit, W. L. S., Ella McKeago.

C. A. Wallaver, L. D. G. W. C. T., conducted the ceremonies of installation.

NOISELESS AND BOLTLESS.—Read without fail Geer & Cady's advertisement in another column, and write them at Marshall, Michigan. jan11;1y.

Mrs. Pitcock, wife of William Pitcock, living near Oak Forest, Greene county, committed suicide last Saturday week, by cutting her throat with a case knife. Although the knife was dull, she managed to sever the jugular vein, death ensuing about eleven minutes thereafter. She had been in poor health for some time, in consequence of which her mind had become deranged. She attempted some months since to poison her husband and children by putting arsenic in their coffee, and only failed to accomplish her object by not having a sufficient quantity of the poison.

Golden Fountain Pen.—Something new and novel. Be sure and read the advertisement in our paper headed "Greatest Invention of the Age." We believe the Golden Fountain Pen is unsurpassed. A good pen is a necessity to every man, woman and child. Agents here is a chance to make money in introducing a good and saleable article. 1y.

Military Divisions of Pennsylvania.—Under our present Militia laws Pennsylvania is divided into twenty-one military divisions. The whole organized militia force of the State comprises 972 commissioned officers, and 13,894 enlisted men. The nineteenth division is composed of the following counties, viz: Beaver, Butler, Lawrence and Mercer. Beaver has one company of militia, to wit: "The Reynolds Rifles." The officers are Capt.—Jacob S. Winans; First Lieut.—Daniel R. Corbus: Second Lieut.—J. M. Lourimore. In this company are 3 officers, and sixty-eight enlisted men. Lawrence county has one company, viz: The "New Castle Guards." Neither Mercer or Butler county have a military organization within their limits.

TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—Ten acres of good land adjoining the borough of Beaver is offered for sale, at a moderate price. The lot is enclosed with a board fence. For particulars inquire at the ARGUS office. jan18;tf

Cattle Stolen.—A pair of very fine cattle were driven from the farm of Mr. Hough, near Bealsville, one night last week. The thief, supposed to be a man named Wright, was pursued and overtaken near Pittsburgh, and the cattle recovered, but the thief getting wind of the proximity of the pursuers, succeeded in eluding them. Sheep and other stock have disappeared from the premises of several of the farmers in that vicinity lately, among others Mr. Jennings lost 40 head of sheep, and it is thought the same individual has had something to do with their disappearance. We advise our farmers to keep a sharp lookout for suspicious looking characters, a great many of whom appear to be prowling about just now.—*Washington Reporter.*

BANK STOCK WANTED.—Any person having a few shares of stock in the National Bank of Beaver county for sale, can find a purchaser by inquiring at the ARGUS office. feb1;tf

Just Right.—In some of the Ohio towns, the borough authorities have passed ordinances fining persons one dollar and costs for stopping teams on the street crossings. A similar ordinance should be in force in Beaver. Men, women and children are obliged, almost every day, to wade through the mud in order to get around wagons whose owners permit them to stand on the crossings. If a few dollars were collected in this way, drivers would be more careful.

W. B. DALSTON, successor to J. H. Bence, Quay's building, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. Having purchased the entire stock or trade of Mr. J. H. Bence consisting of Dry Goods, Millinery Goods, Trimmings, Furs, Notions, &c., &c., I am prepared to offer them at such figures as will assure a speedy *Clearance Sale*, in order to make room for a large and assorted stock of *Spring Goods*, and would respectfully invite the friends of the old firm and the public to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Mrs. Dalston will superintend the ladies' department. feb8;4w

THAT eminent chemist, Dr. R. Nichols, says: "Use nothing but good legal Carbon Oil, which is cheap enough, and you are safe." The standard article always for sale at the Beaver Drug Store.

EDENBORO ITEMS.

A correspondent from Edenboro, Erie county, sends us the following items:

—Rev. Mr. Morrison, of Meadville preached in the Methodist church, in this place, on Sunday, January 29th. On Monday he spent a short time at the Normal School. Prof. J. R. Chandler visited the school during the past week.

—The Good Templars of Edenboro gave a public entertainment in the Assembly Hall, on Friday, the 10th inst. Their lodge has over one hundred members, among whom is Miss C. A. Morton, of Beaver county, now a student at Edenboro.

A Romance in Real Life.—Miss Edmunds is the author of "The Nurse and Spy," a book that has reached a sale of a quarter of a million of dollars. Her story is quite romantic. She was born in Novia Scotia of poor but respectable parents, of course. Thoroughly feminine in many of her ways, she yet had a remarkable love of adventure. —Her family being in straitened circumstances, she felt herself a burden to them, and resolving to make her own way, she suddenly disappeared and nothing was heard of her for many months. One day in the spring of 1860, Mr. Scranton of Hartford, a gentleman then connected with the American Publishing Company, had ushered into his office a young man, who gave the name of Frank Johnson, and desired to secure employment as an agent for the Company's books. He was so pleased with the young man's appearance that he at once engaged him, and Frank started on his first trip as a book agent. He followed this business successfully until the war broke out when he resigned his agency, joined a cavalry regiment and went to the front. More than two years had passed by when one day there appeared at the office of the American Publishing Company, a well dressed young woman, who had a manuscript to sell. The managers refused to accept it; but two gentlemen somewhat familiar with the business, and just starting on their own account, did take it and the first year divided $4,000 apiece. Miss Edmunds, for she it was, before leaving town, called upon Mr. Scranton, who at once was struck with her resemblance to Frank Johnson, his quondom agent, and soon discovered that he and Miss Edmunds were the same person. A wealthy gentleman of Ohio, who became interested in her from reading her book, made her acquaintance subsequently, and she is now under his guardianship studying for the ministry at Oberlin College.

Adjutant General's Report.—We are indebted to Adjutant General Russell, for a copy of his annual report. Also to Dr. Shurlock of the House for a copy of the same document.

NEW BRIGHTON LADIES' SEMINARY.—The Spring Session—13 weeks—will begin on Tuesday, March 14. Besides the ordinary classes in the English and Scientific Departments, there will be a Normal Class, with special instruction and Lectures. The advantages for the study and practice of Instrumental and Vocal Music are superior. Young men, preparing to teach, or fitting for College, are admitted as day scholars. Young ladies wishing to engage rooms, or to obtain a Circular, may address the Principal, N. R. JOHNSTON.

feb1;3w

The Third Lecture, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of Beaver, was delivered on last Thursday evening by Jas. H. Hopkins, Esq., of Pittsburgh. Mr. H. described Rome, the opening of the Œcumenical Council, &c., in very choice language. The only objection we had to his lecture was its brevity.

We clip the following from the *Boston Journal of Chemistry*, February, 1871, which is the highest authority:

"Gasoline is a very dangerous fluid to use for household illumination. Pour all you have into the sewer, and never allow, as you value the lives of your family, a single drop ever again to enter your dwelling."

A Compliment to the Ladies.—Postoffice statistics show that there are seventy-two postmistresses in the United States, who receive salaries of $1,000 and upward, besides women in minor postoffices. The postmistress at Louisville, Ky., receives $4,000; at Richmond, Va., $4,000; at Springfield, Ohio, $3,000. The offices filled by women are reported at Washington as among the best managed under the Government.

Rev. A. H. Calvert, formerly of this county, but now in charge of a congregation at Etna, Allegheny county, preached in the Presbyterian Church of this place on last Sabbath. Mr. C. belongs to the U. P. denomination, and is a rising young minister in that body of Christians.

Accident.—An old gentleman by the name of Ferrell, working at running limestone from Zeiger's quarry, in Mahoning township, Lawrence county, last Friday, fell from the tressle work, some ten or twelve feet, breaking the pelvic bone. He is scarcely expected to recover.

A man by the name of Timothy Rabbit was standing under the holster at the furnace of Reis, Brown & Berger, in New Castle, last week, when a large lump of coal fell off while ascending and struck him on the shoulder. The man was injured severely, but is about again.

Keystone Woolen Mills.—The event of the week was the meeting of the Stockholders of the Keystone Woolen Manufacturing Company on Tuesday evening last, at the Rooms of the Young Men's Library Association. Nearly all the holders of stock attended. The lengthy report of the old board of directors was read and approved. The report shows that one hundred and forty men and women find employment in these mills; their wages for the last year aggregati g $33,000; wool consumed, 141,000 pounds, at a cost of $66,000. Number of long shawls made, 32,000. Profits for the year ending 31st December, 1870, about 15 per cent. of paid up capital. The directors thought it advisable to declare a dividend of 6 per cent. for the last year, but considering the lack of working capital, requested stockholders to let it remain as so much additional capital, which was unanimously agreed to.

The election of officers for the present year resulted as follows: Treasurer, R. E. Hoops; Clerk, H. W. Wilde; Directors, Benjamin Wilde, Samuel B. McElroy, H. W. Wilde, David Shields, Jas. Duncan, George S. Barker and John F. Miner.—*Beaver Valley Herald.*

Acknowledgment.—Little of the full meaning of sincere gratefulness can be gathered from words in print. It would be more satisfactory to us if we were able to greet personally the many kind friends who have generously ministered to our comfort, of their sympathy and substantial aid during our sudden loss and bereavement from the death of the husband and father of our home. But we must say, Rev. Dr. Murray, who so kindly aided the family during the absence of the sons, called home by telegrams, and in the direction and arrangement for the obsequies, we must ever feel under grateful obligations. And the many kind ladies, irrespective of denominational name, who have assisted in the preparing for our transfer to a new home, we can but utter an acknowledgment of their favors, with most sincere expression of an abiding thankfulness.

All who have remembered us in their tokens of sympathy shall never be forgotten, as we think on the loss of him, who was our first treasure, under the snow.

The Family of
REV. W. C. P. HAMILTON.

Bridgewater, February 8, 1871.

The Common Pleas Court of Guernsey county on the 4th inst., returned a verdict of $2,000 and costs—$700—for the plaintiff in the case of Fanny Watt vs. Sam Boyd, for selling liquor to her husband, from which he took the *delirium tremens* and died a horrible death in 1869 in the town of Winchester.

Another case is still pending, to be tried at the April term, of this same homeless widow, vs. James Rosegrant, for throwing herself and household goods out in the street and taking possession of the homestead for whisky bills. The lodge of Good Templars aided Mrs. Watt in the case just closed by advancing fees to compel attendance of important witnesses at court, &c.

CHANGE OF FIRM.—J. H. Bence, Dry Goods, Millinery, Furs, Notions, &c., Merchant; Quay's block, Beaver, has disposed of his entire stock of goods, fixtures, &c., to Mr. W. B. Dalston, who will continue the business in the same manner as conducted by Mr. Bence.—Mr. Dalston is a reliable experienced business man, and will doubtless do a large business at Mr. Bence's former stand. Mrs. Dalston has had many years experience in the business, in New York City and will attend the ladies' department here. The new firm intend opening out with a fine stock of Millinery, Fancy Goods, Dry Goods, &c., and respectfully solicit the patronage of Mr. Bence's former customers, and the public generally. Give them a call.

feb8;4w.

Annual Report of the Managers of the Western Pa. Hospital.—We are in receipt of the annual report of the managers of the Western Pa. Hospital for the year 1870. These managers have under their direction two separate establishments, to wit; the Hospital for the insane at Dixmont, and a General Hospital for the sick and afflicted, within the city of Pittsburgh. It has three sets of managers—one set for life on payment of $1,000 each, another set by election, and a third as State managers. The State managers are Hon. Daniel Agnew of Beaver county, B. L. Fahnestock of Allegheny county, and Dr. Thomas McKennan of Washington county. At Dixmont, on Dec. 1st, 1870, there were 401 patients—237 males and 164 females; 9 of these patients were sent from Beaver county.

The numerous friends of Dr. J. C. Levis of Bridgewater, will be pleased to learn that he has entirely recovered from his recent illness, and that he is again attending to his medical duties.

For our Schools.—As many of our public schools are just now holding exhibitions, we reprint the following from the "Little Corporal's School Festival," which, we doubt not, can be performed with pleasing effect by our public school pupils:

COLUMBIA'S UNION PARTY.

BY MRS. M. B. C. SLADE.

CHARACTERS—
COLUMBIA. BROTHER JONATHAN.
UNCLE SAM. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
THE THIRTY-SEVEN STATES.

[COLUMBIA *dressed in national colors*; UNCLE SAM *in contrasted uniform*; BROTHER JONATHAN *as an old time Yankee*; *each* STATE *wears a circlet, with the initials of her name.* STATE *characteristics should be represented as far as possible, in the dress of each* STATE; *thus,* MICHIGAN *should have copper chains and other ornaments*; NEVADA, *of silver*; CALIFORNIA, *of gold*; DELAWARE *may be in Dutchified dress. The stage should be adorned with flags, stars and shields.* COLUMBIA *must have a raised, central seat, and there should be a table for receiving the gifts.* DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA *should receive and arrange them.*

[Enter UNCLE SAM.]

Columbia. Uncle Sam! welcome to my Union party.

Uncle Sam. Thanks, fair Columbia; hope you're well and hearty.

Col. Quite well, good Uncle; I'm rejoiced you're here;
It will be such support to have you near.

[Enter BRO. JONATHAN.]

And, Brother Jonathan, I hope to see—

Bro. Jonathan. Weal, now, Columby, shake hands; here I be.
How big a party will 'ye have, d'ye s'pose?
And will the young folks poke fun at my clothes?

Col. No, no, dear brother; not one bit of danger;
You will not meet, to-day, a single stranger.
Only the children, coming home once more,
To see their mother, now she's ninety-four.
Almost a hundred! Jonathan, alas!
Our days are as the grass; like sands they pass!

Bro. J. Who! Columby, now don't cry no more;
Somebody's knockin'; I'll go tend the door.

[Enter DIST. OF COLUMBIA.]

Col. Oh, 'tis my little District; she's no less,
She is the very first one to appear.

[*Enter New England States*; UNCLE SAM *receives them and presents them to* COLUMBIA; *each salutes her, kisses her hand, and then is placed on one side of* COLUMBIA.]

Maine. I touch this sacred hand with loving lips.
Receive from me a model of my ships.

N. H. I bring a scepter that a king might own;
Made from free pines from our Mount Washington.

Vt. And I a crown wreath fit to deck a queen;
Made by Green Mountain girls, of laurels green.

Mass. I bring you fabrics rich, of varied stock,
From hills and vales that end at Plymouth Rock.

Bro. J. (*Aside.*) Old Massachusetts never went out yet,
But what she bragged on Plymouth Rock, you bet.

Conn. I bring my fair, pure laws, to show to you;
Mother Columbia, see, *they are not "Blue;"*

R. I. I'm little Rhody, and I bring you this;
Mother Columbia, bend and take a—kiss.

Col. By and by daughters, we will talk some more.
Hark, Jonathan, pray don't neglect the door.

Bro. J. Yes, yes, Columby, I'll tend; don't you worry
I'll see who's thumpin' out there, in a hurry.

[*Enter* NEW YORK; UNCLE SAM *presents her.*]

Uncle S. This is New York, the grand, proud Empire State.

N. Y. I came alone because I *have no mate!*

Bro. J. You jest hold on, and give the West fair chance.
And Illinois will jine 'ye in the dance.

Uncle S. "Hold on." New York no'er does, but Illinois.
May catch up, if she can; she has her choice.

Bro. J. Wal, here's New Jersey, fit to stand beside her;
With—sure's you live—a jug of Newark cider!

Penn. And I, Penn's Keystone State, with loyal soul,
Offer Columbia samples of my coal.

Col. Jonathan, the door.

Bro. J. Wal, neow, I dew declair,
Ef here don't come our little Delaware!
And she's got on the same old Swedish dress
She wore in sixteen thirty-seven, I guess!

Del. My eldest daughter, and my little pet,
Say, do you love your dear old mother yet?

Col. Yes, true and dear, Columbia, as when
I was thine only child, and loved thee then.

Md. I bring a heavy offering in my hand;
'Tis useful iron ore, from Maryland.

Bro. J. Now ra'ally, Columby, that ain't bad;
No knowin' how soon you'll need an ironclad.

E. and W. Va. We went where sad Mount Vernon's willow weeps,
To bring thee flowers from where thy hero sleeps.

Col. It is an omen good that thus ye came;
One memory, one love, almost one name.

Uncle S. See, for thy blessing three now bend and wait;
Georgia. "Palmetto," and the "Old North State."

Geo. I've sweet potatoes, best the South can yield.

N. and S. C. We've rice and cotton from sea-isle and field.

Miss. and Ala. More cotton from the Gulf's rich shores we bring;
Thine is the cotton, though the cotton's king.

Florida. I offer garlands from the land of flowers,
Culled in my lowland swamps and live-oak bowers.

Bro. J. Wal, I remember when them boowers was holes.
To hide away the skulkin' Seminoles.
And when the harnsome flowers you had, were fewer'n
Creek Injins, in them swampy lands o'yourn.

La. Wrought in fit forms Columbia's lips to greet,
We bring bright samples of our sugars, sweet.

Bro. J. (*In a whisper.*) Neow, Rhody, since you're standin' in there handy,
You jest neow, on the sly; pass round that candy!

Knock, knock; I'm comin'; wonder who ye be?

Col. I welcome Texas! my "Lone Star" I see.

Col. O're the Pacific railroad, vast, I came.

Bro. J. Wal! you're a shiner! Tell us what's you're name?

Col. I know my darling from Pacific shore.

Col. Receive these chains of gold; this golden ore.

Ark. and Mo. Within your courts are gifts that we bestow,
Our flocks and herds that loudly bleat and low.

Bro. J. Neow, Uncle Sam, you've got to help 'tend door, ;
Here's Western gals comin', half a score,
To laugh at me they'll to each other beckon,
But 'taint no wus to *guess* than 'tis to *reckon*,
An' of *they* hint at soup of codfish tails,
I'll jest hand out to them 'bout *prairie whales.*

Uncle S. O, Jonathan, don't be so sensitive,
Our family motto should be, live—let live.

Col. And, Jonathan, I'm sure it is small loss
Whether they ride a *horse*, or you a *hoss.*
Just *let* them *reckon*, or, perhaps *allow*;
You *calc'late* and *guess*, now that, you know.
Since we're in sections, why, of course, we're sectional;
But, seems to me, we all may be affectional.

Bro. J. Here's Tennessee, with old Kentuck to back her.

Tenn. and Ky. Take, if per chance you choose, some fine tobacco.

Col. (*Angrily.*) What! if *I chew!*
What insult! Shall I brook it?

Bro. J. Wal, no; I'd put it in my pipe and smoke it.

Uncle S. They only meant, Columbia, did you choose,
To see their product men will have, and use.

Col. My children, your old mother made mistake;
Give me your hand, receive a cordial shake.

Ohio. Fair mother, see my wealth of golden corn.

Ind. and Ill. And ripened grains from our broad prairies shorn.

Mich. See, I from Lake Superior's distant shore,
Bring green and shining, precious copper ore.

Iowa and Wis. We, from our mines bring wedges of our lead,
For bullets that we pray you ne'er may need.

Minn., Or. and Kan. We bring not here our gift your halls to cumber;
But send to us for lots of grain and lumber.

Nev. and Neb. We are your youngest, open wide your hands,
We'll fill them with our shining silver sands.

Bro. J. Hallo, there! what's that thumpin' now again?

Col. I know! my boys in the last western train.
They come to swell my Union party's glories,
By bringing news from my rich territories.

[*Enter boys from* WASHINGTON, IDAHO, MONTANA, DAKOTA, UTAH, COLORADO, ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO, INDIAN TERRITORIES. *These should be in buckskin dress, and with rifles. They sing:*]

TUNE. "When Johnny comes marching home."

The boys they come marching from the West; hurrah! hurrah!
Montana, Dakota, and the rest; hurrah! hurrah!
With Washington, Colorado,
New Mexico and Idaho;
And we all feel gay to visit Columbia.

The boys come marching from the West; hurrah! hurrah!
From Utah and Indiana, and the rest; hurrah! hurrah!
Through grand, primeval wilds we come,
Arizona our farthest home;
And we all feel gay to visit Columbia.

Uncle S. (*Addressing the States:*)
Now, my fair nieces, hear a word from me.
I'd call, if you were boys, for three times three!
But gentle maidens' voices lovelier sound,
Whose sweetly sending music strains around.
So let's all sing, while gay we gathered are,
The grand old song of "Hail Columbia."

[*All sing* "*Hail Columbia.*"]

COLUMBIA'S ADDRESS.

Thanks, children, love is strong and words are weak;
My love, your loyalty, no words can speak.
And do you love me so, and I so old?

Bro. J. Of course they dew; must you ag'in be told!

Uncle S. Hush, Jonathan, don't interrupt the address:

Bro. J. You're right, Columby's got the floor, I guess.

Col. Well nigh a hundred am I. I rejoice
To see each daughter's face, and hear her voice;
And I rejoice, too, at the manly strain
That sounds from Western mount, and shore, and plain.
I'll happier grow, as on my swift years run,
Each daughter fair, and brave and strong each son,
Continue true and loyal into me,
And kind and loving to each other be.
Sound welcome o're the earth, that all may come,
And find in your broad lands an ample home.
Bid all men hasten from oppression's bane,
And don't be shy of poor *John Chinaman;*
Don't have him *brought* as merchandise, but then,
Welcome him as you do all fellow men.
Love virtue, truth, and honor, and fair fame
Shall wreathe the bright garlands for each shining name.
There, introduce, shake hands, acquainted be,
And then we'll all sit down to Union tea.

PANTOMIME.—*Let Uncle be a general introducing one to another, solemnly with motions, keeping perfect silence. Then, when* UNCLE SAM *offers his arm to* COLUMBIA, BRO. JONATHAN *to* NEW YORK, *let all choose partners, and march around and off the stage, to the tune of "Yankee Doodle."*

UTERINE DISEASES.—By this term we understand those diseases peculiar to females, such as obstructions, irregularities, cessations, derangements, immodations, and disorders which are so common, and which exercise such a powerful influence in the destruction of female health.

It is all-important that the physician should be able to discriminate closely between these affections, as some of them are directly opposite in their nature, and each requires a specific treatment different from the other, a mistake in which would be dangerous and perhaps fatal.

That the urine in these disorders is of a peculiar character and quality, every physician of experience in this way knows, and can at once perceive the difference between these excesses and deficiencies.

And in treating these complaints especially, he must ever keep in mind these pathological differences, and prescribe such remedies as will check up the excessive or restore the diminished secretions; remove the morbid conditions and reinvigorate the whole system.

The good effects of this kind of treatment will be observed in a very short time, and as a general thing the patient recovers entirely in a few weeks.

We have had hundreds of cases where the good effects of our remedies were observable in a very few weeks. The dull, languid expression of the eyes began to disappear, the dark-colored circle beneath them gradually lessened, the skin became more natural, the complexion improved, the appetite returned, the strength increased, the palpitation ceased, the nervousness wore off, the shortness of breath became less troublesome, the puffed face was no longer observed, and the disposition became less irritable and more cheerful, and the general health entirely restored.

Many of these changes are among the first signs of improvement after commencing the treatment.

Afflicted women, brighten your hopes and try our remidies.

Our daily practical observations enable us to determine the precise conditions of the system in every case, and to prescribe the appropriate remedy in every disease. Drs. Oldshue, 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

HAVE you bleeding at the lungs? This is a serious affliction, whether it is inconsiderate or not, because it is a pronotary symptom of some more formidable disease of the lungs, and we know of no remedy of equal power for its cure to be compared with *Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure*, which not only heals and cures the ulcerated lungs; but at the same time restores the general health and strength of the body. Most medicines are weakening in their effects. Not so with *Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure*; it heals as it goes, and it strengthens while it is curing the most violent cough, one or two doses of which is often sufficient. The former editor of the *Evening Mail* was cured of a violent cough by only two doses of *Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure*, and it did so without weakening or sickening him or stopping him one hour from his usual occupation. No remedy has ever been discovered for coughs and pulmonary diseases equal to *Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure.* Call at the Doctor's medical office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and he will examine your lungs and tell you all about it. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full direction how to use it. One dollar and fifty cents per bottle.

MUSICAL.—Among the thousand and one Pianos offered to the public, we scarcely know any instrument so fully uniting all the desirable qualities sought for as the Knabe Piano. It is a matter of some difficulty and perplexity to inexperienced persons to select a good instrument of any capacity. We too often rely upon the judgment of friends in the selection of a Piano, and are thus frequently disappointed. The only sure way, in our opinion, is to go to the best maker. For this reason, we recommend to our readers to purchase Pianos of William Knabe & Co.'s manufacture. This will relieve them the vexatious necessity of wasting time in a long search. The reputation of the Knabe Pianos is an infallible guaranty of excellence. In the houses of the most accomplished and wealthy of our citizens, and in our best seminaries and colleges, these magnificent instruments may be found. Nor is this any wonder, for, in purity, depth and constancy of tone, they are unsurpassed. Their gradation of scale is so exquisitely, and, at the same time, comprehensively attuned, that they are capable of expressing every emotion of the human heart and soul. Their tone is exquisitely pure and unique, and so even, sweet and sympathetic that it inspires all who listen to it, while at the same time the action is perfectly free, and the keys resound to the touch with such sensitiveness and intelligence, so to speak, as to make one almost think that *the mind* of the manufacturer lingers in his work.

The Old Game.—A Crestline, Ohio paper says: A young man and his family, on their way to Kansas to occupy a small place of land, was robbed of all the money he had, $800, between Alliance and Mansfield on last Friday afternoon while traveling in an emigrant car on the P. F. & C. R. R. W.

The facts as related to us by him are: A young man of genteel appearance occupying a seat in front introduced himself to the emigrant, stating that he was going west also; but would have to stop in Mansfield a minute to pay a small debt, and that he feared that he could not transact his business in the short time that the train would stop, as he had nothing but a check on New York, for $1700, and supposed he would not have time to get it cashed at the bank. But if the emigrant would loan him some money, he would pledge to him as security the $1700 check, with a handsome interest as soon as they would get to Crestline, where he could get the check cashed. The money, $800, which he had borrowed of a neighbor in Pennsylvania and secured by mortgage covering the Kansas land, at 8 per cent. interest, was handed the sharper; and true to his word he left the train at Mansfield and did not return. When the swindled party arrived at Crestline he found he had a blank check, a ticket to Kansas, no money, and nothing left of this world's goods but a wife and three interesting young children. To go on into a strange country without money seemed terrible to him; go back he could not for he had not the means to go with. He finally concluded to go on and take the chances.

Penn'a. Legislature.

SENATE, Feb. 8.—After the transaction of local and unimportant matters, a supplement to the Common School law was presented which provides assessment of uniform rates of school tax, all over the Commonwealth, of two mills on the valuation of property, all to be paid into the State Treasury, and the State Treasurer to apportion the same among different counties, in proportion to the number of children in schools, Assessor's returns to be made to the tate annually. The schools to run at least five months every year. Ordered printed. The bill authorizing the election of female School Directors, was taken up, discussed and passed finally. A general discussion arose on the bill relative to the public printing, and was quite exciting. Senator Davis read a bill which authorized the lowest qualified bidder at the letting last Tuesday, to do the State printing for the next three years. This was intended to favor McLaughlin, of Philadelphia, and cut out Barr, of Pittsburgh. Senator Buckalew immediately saw the situation and opposed it. As Wallace appeared to be backing McLaughlin, Senator Rutan, of Beaver, went with the Democrats on every vote, but Buckalew and Albright, of Lehigh, went with the Republicans, and defeated the bill by a vote of 16 to 15. They will endeavor to have the matter reconsidered in the morning, but refuse to consider any amendment which allows new bids on the basis of a new bill. As a Democrat is the lowest bidder, they want to keep it there. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill to exempt parsonages in Cumberland county, from taxation, was so amended as to make it general, and then passed to second reading. The exemption was confined to an assessed valuation of three thousand dollars. Adjourned.

The Senate held no session.

HOUSE, Feb. 8.—A great many bills of a local and personal character, were disposed of. Mr. Griffiths, Republican chosen at the special election last week to fill the vacancy in the fifteenth District, Philadelphia, was sworn and took his seat. Mr. Strang, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported favorably on the request of the Board of Public Charities to withdraw certain papers presented by General Kane. Granted. A bill for detailed reports from charitable institutions, asking State appropriations, was reported favorably. The bill authorizing the sale of the stocks, bonds &c., in the State Treasury, to be applied to the extinguishment of the public debt was reported on negatively. The bill allowing every ward, borough and township to vote every three years on a prohibitory liquor law was reported favorably. Mr. Ellis introduced a bill punishing soldiers for being present at elections for any other purpose than voting. Adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 7.—Mr. Rutan introduced a bill vacating portions of Leet's and Mareu's lanes, Beaver Borough. Securing farmers and others against losses of horses, cattle, sheep and swine by railroads in Beaver county, providing that within two months rail

ORIGINAL.

For the Beaver Argus.

LIFE A MYSTERY.

BY ANNA M. BAKER.

Yes, the thread of its deep mystery
We short-sighted beings cannot unravel. Its depths no one can fathom. Its intricacies no man attempts to solve; for should he, he would find himself lost in its dark mazes. The man of science may dive deep in her rich mines and bring forth to the world yet new discoveries, new inventions. The astronomer walks at home among the stars, measures their distances and calls them by name. The logician, with his strong syllogistic arguments, is competent to strike a death blow to his opponent, yet when he comes to cope with this stern question, falls with all his logic. Neither can the poet who soars aloft on the wings of imagination into the ideal realms there delineate a picture in any way representing its hidden secrets. Here we *all* fail. Even in contemplating upon the past, we find it a combination of mysterious labyrinths — some painted with the glowing rays of hope, others again dressed in a midnight garb. Twelve years ago, who would have thought that 1861 would open in our beloved country such a dire and bloody war, cause our beautiful sod to drink up the blood of our noble countrymen like water, make our hills and valleys reecho with the roar of cannon and devastate our lovely land with the war march? Who, at that time, could have unlocked the mystery of a four-year bloody siege? But in the words of the eminent warr lor, "*veni vini vici.*" The heroic north rushed to a traitorous foe, saw, and conquered, and now it behooves us, while the noble braves will ever live in the heart of a rescued nation, and their sleeping dust be ornamented with wreaths of sweet memory, to not forget our country's true saviour, Abraham. We regret that after a faithful administration in leading us on to victory, he could not have her green garland twined about his perplexed brow; but just as the rosy dawn of peace was beginning to gild his horizon, he fell by the hand of the assassin. "Peace to his ashes." Peculiar were my feelings when I gazed upon his corpse in Ohio's capitol. Above the entrance were inscribed these words: "God moves in a mysterious way." How applicable to the occasion! Yes, his ways are mysterious—past finding out. Again, a few years later, who would have thought that 1870 would originate the great European conflict? That France's dynasty would be subverted and she declared a Republic? That Victor Emanuel would usurp the Pope's throne, and last of all, 1871 witness the surrender of France's proud capital? Mysteries are these. The *present* is pregnant with mystery. Often a mere object passed by unnoticed by the whirling crowd meets the attention of some one, and opens a new world. Yes, who can tell what worlds of knowledge, what stores of wisdom lie locked up in some shell of precious stone, passed by by life's hurrying multitudes. Yes, while some stumble over these estimable treasures, murmuring that they are obstructions in their path, others thank God for them, and gather therefrom abundant instruction. Each thing in nature is its own teacher. The geologist lives among old fossil remains, drains the deepest rivers to satisfy his geological curiosity. The theologist dives deep into the ravines of nature in quest of something stronger still to prove a divinity and shake the ground of atheism. Ofttimes there is involved in little things a world of mysterious results. The small acorn, the sparkling rivulet are all laden with mystery. Yes, a minute, an hour may fix the destiny of man, of nations. The encouraging word and kind pat of the head has turned the course of many a poor secluded creature. Where now would be our Dr. Clarke's Commentary, so popular, if it had not been for the encouraging word and gentle pat of the head he received when in school by a visitor who thought his teacher had despaired of his talent, saw the hidden faculties of the great Divine. What mystery in a single word, and who dare prophecy the vortex of mystery yet in the dark unknown. Yonder in that cradle lies the lovely infant, its future lighted up with playful smiles. I approach, stop, and while gazing upon it in its innocence, I ask myself the question as I would in contemplating some plant, what manner of tree shall this be? What manner of man or woman shall this be? Shall he be a Webster or a Clay, holding multitudes breathless with his flowing eloquence, or shall he, Alexander or Cæsar like, wade through blood to laurels of victory? Shall she possess the heroic spirit of a Joan of Arc, or like Lady Jane Grey, die for her christian virtue? Can it be possible that that once innocent and helpless babe metamorphosed into the great Sir Isaac Newton, who gave to the world his law of gravitation, or that Dr. Franklin, who solved the subtlety of the electric fluid, introducing the first lightning rod, was once the same helpless infant. Who would have thought that pure and tender babe would have matured into Tom Paine, that noted infidel, whose "Age of Reason" has ruined many souls, and who, in the last moment of his life, finding no comforters, cried out in the anguish of his lost soul: Lord! Lord Jesus! have mercy on me. Look at that mother; ask why those sighs, those tears, that furrowed cheek and wrinkled brow. She will tell you, my only son whom I had thought would be a solace and comfort to me in my declining years has, influenced by vicious companions, touched the intemperate bowl, and now fills a drunkard's grave. Again, ask that mother why her joy-lit countenance and sparkling eyes, and she will tell you quite a different story; my only son of whom I have despaired, confirmed as he was in evil habits, has made a great reform, been renewed by grace divine and commissioned of the Lord to be one of his Embassadors. What mystery! Look at yonder hovel where poverty is pictured in its highest colors, the inmates in tatters and rags, are drawn closely to the last dying ember. Oh, how their poor hearts ache as they see their opulent friends flourish, and prosper. But mark, "The fates are propitious." Fortune smiles and they gradually rise in the scale of wealth and position, now they can associate with the noble and honored; their company is no more shunned, but sought by their flourishing friends. Again, yonder on one of B——'s proud avenues stands a gorgeous mansion, enter, you find all that could beautify and adorn it. Inmates glitter in jewels and diamonds, ignore the poorer and despised classes. But, ah, mark the sudden change. Prosperity's sun does not always shine, adversity levels them in a single year to the plebian circles, and humbles their haughty, disdainful spirits. Thus we see the millionaire of to-day the beggar of to-morrow, and the beggar of to-day the millionaire of to-morrow. How often when we are called to pass through dark seasons, when our sky becomes clouded, our sea stormy, we are ready to murmur, never thinking that after the storm comes the sunshine, after the rain the beautiful rainbow. In the distance I see a black cloud; what means this? A pending storm. I gaze on, but by and by comes the gentle drop glistening like a jewel in the silver lining now visible, teaching me that "Every cloud has a silver lining." Then I begin to apply this to life. Thus with the christian, he is often called on to pass through dark seasons; his spiritual sky is clouded, his path dark and gloomy, and oftimes he feels like murmuring. But as God chastises whom he loveth, when his children grow cold and lukewarm, he frequently chastises them by, perhaps, permitting affliction to come upon them, or death to rob them of a loved one, and as we know the fiery ordeal is essential to the purifying of gold, so often these light afflictions are necessary to purify and enrich the hearts of his children and draw them close to him. Now, christian, watch and pray; live near the bleeding cross of Christ, and although these trying circumstances come upon you, and you cannot solve their mysteries in this world, you may at last, when life's sorrows terminate, enter the realms of Paradise, when all things will be made plain.

A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

BY JOHN ESTEN COOK.

The recent terrible freshets in the James, the Shenandoah, and other Virginia rivers, recall to my memory an exciting incident which I witnessed in Richmond more than twenty years ago.

It occurred at "the falls"—opposite which the city stands—a point at which the river, rushing over a bed of rocks more or less elevated above the surface, forms a variety of rapid streams, in which it was at that time the habit of boys to swim. When the river is low, these streams are comparatively safe to the bather, if he is a good swimmer; but, when the current is swollen by rains, they become very violent and dangerous —so dangerous, indeed, that the best swimmers make haste to get on shore.

At the time mentioned I was bathing in the falls, when the sudden rising of the stream warned me of the coming danger, and I hurried from the water. In an inconceivably brief space the water rose several feet; and, half an hour afterward, the whole breadth of the falls was a roaring, raging, foaming mass of waves, dashing against the jagged rocks, falling back in clouds of foam. The spectacle was at once beautiful and terrible. The citizens had hastened down to witness the sight; crowds lined the bank, and all eyes were directed towards Mayo's Bridge, against which the waves were beating with ever-increasing force—when suddenly intelligence ran through the crowd that a boy, who had been swimming, was caught on a mass of rock, in midcurrent, in the falls above.

With the rest I hurried to the point of interest, and reached the banks opposite the rock upon which the boy had taken refuge. It rose about fifty yards from the shore, and was already environed by the raging current which boiled around it, throwing up clouds of foam. The boy, about sixteen, slender, entirely naked, for his clothes had been washed away, and we could see that he was white with the anticipation of swiftly coming destruction. He clung to a small mass of shrubs growing out of the rock, and his eyes were alternately turned upon the furious torrent around him and upon the crowd on shore.

Many hundred persons had quickly assembled, and each one hurriedly suggested some means of rescue. None seemed possible. No boat could live for a moment in such a torrent—the waves would have dashed it to pieces against the rocks. The only means of saving the boy's life seemed to be for some one to swim to him with a rope; but to attempt that appeared to be going to certain death; and intense as the pity and sympathy of the crowd had become, no one seemed willing to essay the desperate enterprise. Meanwhile the water steadily rose higher, and grew more threatening. Rocks in the current—one large one especially—which a moment before had been visible just beneath the surface, now entirely disappeared; the roaring waves steadily crawled up the sides of the mass upon which the boy stood; and at last the angry waves washed his very feet, as he clung despairingly to the swaying shrubs. A few moments now, all saw plainly, would end the tragedy. The unhappy lad would quickly be washed away or submerged. In either event he would be swept to the jagged ledges below, and his frail form dashed to pieces.

The excitement of the crowd had now become intense. Every one held his breath paralyzed by this spectacle of a human being about to be swept to destruction. All at once, however a loud shout arose. Every one hastened to the spot where a man was throwing off his clothes. A brave spirit had resolved to attempt the rescue of the boy, and I hurried with the rest to look at him. As I reached him he had stripped naked for the desperate wrestle. He was a tall, powerfully formed young man of twenty-two or three apparently, no employe, it was said, in one of the great manufactories on the river; and his clear, brave eyes gave no sign of fear. Without a word he addressed himself to his perilous work. Going up the river bank one or two hundred yards above, he tied the end of a ball of twine to his body, mounted upon a ledge, made a vigorous dive to reach the open current, and struck out vigorously amid the huge waves. The crowd shouted, and then held their breath, gazing at the figure of the swimmer, who seemed a mere leaf upon the furious torrent. He was swept along like lightning, dashed over the huge hidden rock I have mentioned, and through the great mass of foam which marked it; a moment afterward another shout ascended like a roar from the crowd—the swimmer had reached the rock whereon the boy stood, and had clutched a hanging shrub, which enabled him to draw himself out of the caldron.

We could then follow his movements. They were rapid, decisive, and self-possessed. Indeed, not an instant was to be lost. The water boiled already over the summit of the mass of rock, above which only bending shrubs were now seen. The young man hastily drew toward him the twine, to which those on shore had attached a rope the size of a garden line. The rope at last reached him; he clutched it almost fiercely, tied it around the boy's waist, then in the same manner around his own person—he in advance —and then, just as the "hell of waters" foamed up around him, surging waist high, he threw himself into the current, drawing the boy after him toward the shore, where a hundred hands were dragging at the rope.

The few moments' struggle with the fury of the flood was one of the most exciting incidents which I have ever witnessed. This spectacle was indeed fearful. The lives of a man and boy hung upon a thread. A thrill ran through all hearts; a loud exclamation followed. The boy had disappeared beneath the waves—the rope pulling him under—and then a huge, thundering, remorseless wall of foam rushed over head of the young man, too; he sank, the torrent swept over him, and not a trace of either man or boy was visible to the agonized eyes of the lookers on.

A moment afterward what seemed two corpses were dragged to the shore out of the current. A dozen hands caught them, and a feeble movement of the young man's hand indicated that he was not dead. He felt for the rope around his body. All eyes were turned in that direction. The rope had buried itself nearly, cutting into his flesh; he was suffocating!

The rope was severed instantly, and a long breath from the violet lips indicated immense relief. An instant afterward the young man rose to his feet, and, as he did so, the boy, who had been assiduously cared for, also opened his eyes, uttered a deep sigh and then smiled. He was snatched from the very jaws of death and the courage of an unknown friend had alone saved him.

I looked at that friend. He was smiling, too, and receiving, with the modest air of a brave man, the praises of the crowd.

"I thought at one time I was gone," the boy said to him feebly. The brave young man laughed.

"I only ask one thing," he said, "that the man who cut that rope will sell me the knife that cut it."—*Appleton's Journal.*

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

That reality is often stranger than romance is a very old fashioned truism. Yet critics are always deciding the plots of novels to be incredible, and readers of "sensation" stories are quick to declare them "untrue to nature." The files of current newspapers furnish, notwithstanding, from week to week, dramas of real life that quite equal the most wonderful pages of Miss Braddon or Alexander Dumas. Even in sober Boston, there happened a fortnight ago events curiously like the social complications painted by the former writer, and no whit inferior to them in romance or eccentricity.

A married woman living in Westboro, in Massachusetts, went to Boston about the 16th of January, to make purchases for her family. She had always been considered respectable, had been a wife four years, and has one child. After buying what she wanted she sent her goods home to Westboro, by express. She subsequently went to the waiting-room of a railroad station with the intention of going to Chesten. While waiting for the car she was escorted by a young man, a complete stranger, who proposed to her to accompany him for a walk. At first she declined, but afterward consented, and the two passed into the streets. Presently the young man asked his companion if she were married or otherwise engaged. She answered both questions in the negative. He then told her his name and calling; said he was a moulder who had been employed at Wakefield, but had been discharged because he was a single man; had he been a married man, he added, he might have kept his place. This announcement probably drew from the lady some expression of condolence or other encouragement, since the ardent moulder then and there made her a proposition of marriage. Strange to say the offer was as promptly accepted. This wife and mother coolly agreed to marry a person whom ten minutes before she had never seen, and of whose character and circumstances, save through his own account, she was totally ignorant. The pair then agreed to go to Lynn, where the happy lover's parents reside, and to whom he desired to present his affianced.

This plan was duly carried out. The two went together to Lynn, the parents, who are highly respected by their towns-folk were seen, and the intended bride formally introduced. At this point the groom was guilty of the trifling exaggeration of telling his father and mother that he had known the lady he meant to make their daughter-in-law for six months. The old people were pleased with their son's choice, made much of her, and introduced her to their friends. The mother, however, with a laudable caution that might wisely have gone further, took the young woman into a private room at an early stage of the acquaintance, and with the preface that she liked her looks and manners, hoped that, being a stranger, her antecedents had been such as would in no sense bring discredit on the family. The lady made prompt response that everything was as it should be, that her name was spotless, that her father was a seacaptain, living in St. John, N. B., and that she would not be guilty of deception for the world. Well satisfied, the mother agreed to the marriage, which thereupon took place, and the parties lived together as man and wife for one short week. In the meantime the original husband, missing his spouse, went to Boston to look for her. His search was at first, for obvious reasons, vain. But for purposes of her own, this female *Barbe-Bleue* now resolved to pay a visit to Boston, and to go alone. Her new husband objected, but she overcome his scruples and carried out her design. Having arrived in town, she sent to her Westboro' lord, addressing him with compunctious reserve as "Dear friend," and asked him to be kind enough to send her clothes and other effects on to Boston. The husband came instantly to the address thus given, and, confronting the erring wife, reproached her with her absence. Stricken with remorse or terror, she fell on her knees, and, with bitter tears, begged his forgiveness. She confessed she had married somebody, but was quite unable to recall the incidents of her courtship or wedding. Pending this revelation, the friends of the other husband arrived, having got wind that something was wrong, and a dreadful scene ensued, which ended by the lady returning to Westboro' with her legal husband. It is proper to say, in extenuation of her conduct first, that she is reported to have imagined that her husband was unfaithful to her; and, second—the foolish plea set up for back-sliders —that she is "by some supposed to be insane."

This strange story is certainly not surpassed by any of the similar entanglements conceived by ingenious novelists of the day. Extraordinary and improbable as it seems, its truth is vouched for by the Boston newspapers, some of which give the names, which we have suppressed.—*New York Times.*

SOCIAL TAXES.

The typical American is not an unsocial person. Indeed, he is very far from being anything of the kind. Foreigners regard the American as one who has a particular fondness for living with his windows up and his doors open. Yet it is doubtless true that there is a notable lack of freedom and ease in the intercourse of American society, and that the coming together of the men and women for the interchange of thought and feeling is attended with difficulties that only the rich may successfully encounter. If half a dozen friends are invited to dinner it is deemed necessary to crowd the table with superfluous viands and costly dishes. If the same number are invited to tea, there is hardly less expense and trouble incurred. Instead of the simple tea, and the light food that appropriately accompanies it, in the ordinary life of a family, there is a supper; in which salads and solid dishes, cold and hot, and all expensive, are crowded upon the jaded appetite. Even this is not enough. Before the guests depart, they are urged to sit at least again with dainty offerings of ice and fruit and coffee. When we come to more ambitious gatherings we encounter more preposterous folly. An ordinary social party is a huge feast, which begins at the time when the people ought to be going to bed, ends when they ought to be getting up, and crowds the stomach with luxurious and burdensome food and drinks at the time when it ought to be in its profoundest rest. One such party exhausts the resources of the family which gives it for a year or two, unless they are people of abounding wealth, turns their house upside down, and breaks up the whole family for a fortnight.—The payment for entertainment in music and dainties and flowers, makes the purse-carrier groan, and wrings from him the glad declaration that his duty is done for a twelve-month, at least. One party is just like every other party, except that one is more or less expensive than another. There is rivalry of dress among the women, to be sure, and such new toilets as they can afford from time to time, and often such as they cannot afford to make; but there are the same old fiddles, playing the same old quadrilles and waltzes; there is the same caterer and familiar ices and salads; the same "How do you *do* ?" and the same "Good night," and "We have had such a splendid time!"

Now we protest that there must be some better way than this. The great multitude are those who, in some calling or profession, work for their bread. To furnish a dinner and tea such as we have described, would be felt by them as a severe tax. No matter how intellectual and socially valuable these people may be, they shrink from entering society that imposes such burdens. As they feel it to be impossible for them to return in kind the expensive facilities which a wealthy neighbor extends to them, they shrink back into their own houses and go nowhere. Everywhere, and all the time, these costly entertainments, at dinner and tea and social assembly, operate as a bar to social intercourse. Indeed, they have become, in the full, legitimate meaning of the word, a nuisance. To those who give them they are not pleasant in any respect. They are provided with no expectation of a compensating pleasure; and few besides the young—to whom any opportunity for dancing and frolicking is agreeable—take the slightest satisfaction in them. They are glad when their toilet is made, glad when the refreshments are offered, glad when the show is over and they can go home, glad when they get cozily to bed, and particularly glad the following morning if they can look over their coats and dresses and find that they are not ruined.

Have we exaggerated in the least in these representations? Nay, have we not told the exact, notorious truth? We protest again, then, that there must be some better way. Here is another opportunity for woman to do good; for it is woman, in her social pride and in her pride of housekeeping, who has more to do with this thing than man. The woman who can make her drawing room attractive by informal gatherings of men and women, who shall not be put through the tortures of the toilet, nor burdened with a sense of obligation of the luxuries prepared for their entertainment, is the real social queen. The essential vulgarity of the phase of social life which we are considering is decided by the simple fact that the great question of the hostess concerns the stomachs of her guests, and the great questions of her guests relate to the decoration of their own backs. It elevates nobody, it inspires and instructs nobody, and it satisfies nobody. Yet we go on year after year upholding these social usages which we despise. Let us find the better way and follow it!—*Scribner's Monthly for January.*

Female Politicians.

Much has been said about the influence of Mrs. Gen. Logan exerted with the Illinois Legislature to secure the nomination of Senator for her husband. Gov. Oglesby was no match for Mrs. Logan, and she won the position for her husband. We recollect Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas was the life of her husband, keeping him from dissipation, and restraining his impetuosity. Mrs. John C. Fremont has always been of great service to her husband, and Senator Slidell, of Louisiana, was aided in his fortunes and popularity by Mrs. Slidell, both in New Orleans and Washington. One of the most remarkable instances of female electioneering, however, occurred in California, when Gwin and Broderick was contending for the Senatorship. And in this instance Broderick confessed to a defeat at the hands of beauty. Mr. Gwin opened parlors at the principal hotel in Sacramento, Mrs. Gwin presided. The beauty and talent of the State were concentrated at these receptions, twenty-seven young ladies lending their charms to influence the Representatives. The Legislature was invited to partake of the hospitalities of the Gwin receptions, and as he was the[n] United States Senator, and was still expected to be, it may well be supposed that the brilliant court established by Mrs. Gwin was not neglected. And the wife and family of Dr. Gwin knew how to keep open the house. They had wit, good sense, refinement, beauty, wealth, name and position. They embarked all these qualities in the contest, and used their eloquence to such advantage that Broderick had to retire.

Napoleon's Hopes.

There is, says the New York *Tribune*, a serious and indefatigable effort now making for the restoration of the Bonapartes. There is a paper published at London to advocate this object. The messengers of the restoration are continually flitting back and forth with plots and propositions. Louis Napoleon, apparently never suspecting the meanness of the figure he presents, is writing pamphlets to prove it was France that forced him into war, and the Republicans that prevented the organization of the army. Serenely unaware that he has become the most despicable of men, he is dreaming in his indolent way of again holding the destinies of France in his impotent hands. We are sometimes tempted to think he held himself at his true value for a week or two, between Worth and Sedan; but he has recovered his appetite and his vanity in the luxurious retirement of his palace prison, and again longs for the gilded shams of the Tuileries. We have enough faith in mankind to believe that he will not be given another opportunity to break the peace of the world or debauch the general conscience by the spectacle of unpunished crime. As to France, if she receives him, or endures him, she will prove that all her sufferings were light in proportion to her deser vings.

In 1839, General Thomas L. Hamer represented the Sixth Ohio District in Congress. He was a Democrat, and so was Jesse R. Grant. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* publishes a letter written to him at that time by Mr. Grant, and which has a peculiar interest as the original letter asking the appointment to a cadetship at West Point of our present President. Gen Hamer secured the appointment of young Grant. The letter is as follows:

GEORGETOWN, O., Feb. 19, 1839.

HON. THOMAS L. HAMER:

Dear Sir: In consequence of a remark from Mr. Morris while in your town last fall, I was induced to apply to the War Department, through him, for a cadet appointment for my son, H. Ulysses. A letter this evening received from the Department informs me that you only are entitled to the nomination, and that your consent will be necessary to enable him to obtain the appointment.

I have thought it advisable to consult you on the subject; and if you have no other person in view for the appointment, and feel willing to consent to the appointment of Ulysses, you will please signify that consent to the Department. When I last wrote to Mr. Morris, [Then United States Senator.—Ed.] I referred him to you to recommend the young man, if that were necessary.

Respectfully yours,

Jesse R. Grant.

To Hon. Thos. L. Hamer, Washington City.

The Lower Type of Humanity.

On the Island of Borneo, says the *Atlantic Monthly* there has been found a certain race of wild creatures, of which kindred varieties have been discovered in the Philippine Ilands, in Terra del Fuego; and in South America. They walked unusually almost erect on two legs, and in this attitude measure about four feet in height. They are dark, wrinkled and hairy. They construct no habitations, form no families, scarcely associate together, sleep in caves or trees, feed on snakes and vermin, on ants' eggs and on each other. They cannot be tamed or forced to any labor, and are hunted and shot among the trees like the great gorilla, of which they are a stunted copy. When they are captured alive, one finds with surprise that their uncouth jabbering sounds like articulate language. They turn up a human face to gaze at their captors, and females show instincts of modesty; and in fine, these wretched beings are men

Medicinal.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get it for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and the few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in the most delicate.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other diseases. It has cured many cases of over thirty years' standing. Price One Dollar. Sold by druggists everywhere.

No More WEAK NERVES.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual Costiveness. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the nerves, increasing the circulation, restoring digestion, giving strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to the most common as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to prove itself to the most skeptical. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak nervous and dyspeptic persons should use Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic. For sale by druggists.—Price One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchits, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine ever known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The Great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant.—It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public for use in brandy, whiskey, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, will take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure th Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Ladies, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar.

☞ Sold by all Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter. Address—610 State street, Chicago.

For sale by S. C. HANNON, Rochester; BARNES & BIRD, Bridgewater, and HUGO ANDRIESSEN, Beaver, Pa.; 1y6;1;chd jan18;'71

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Reduced Prices!

Speyerer & Sons

Have just Returned from the East

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,

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Lowest Cash Prices,

And will sell some Goods

AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR!

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